The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II No. 449. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED..... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED .. 1 6 0

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce the Engagement of the ZOUAVE ARTISTES, Original Members of the Theatre at Inkermann, during the Crimean War, where, under the enemy's fire, they gained such renown, and have since performed at Constantinople, Athens, Paris (on the Theatre of the Varieties), all France, Belgium, Netherlands, Hamburg, Hanover, Frankfort, Prussia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Italy, Savoy &c. Switzerland, Bavaria, Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, and lately at the Princess' Theatre, London. The ZOUAVES perform the ladies in their pays. The battles in which the ZOUAVE ARTISTES were engaged are Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Malakoff and Sebastopol.

Continued Engagement of Mr. WALTER MCDERMOTT,

On this TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1860,

The Performances will commence with the comedy, in three Acts, entitled

THE WONDER A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

Don Felix - - Mr W Montgomery.
Lissardo - - Mr H Barboz.
Donna Violante - - Miss Sara Thorne.
Flora - - Mrs Burkinshaw.

After which the Band will play the "Flowers of Addison Quadrille," by J. Cassidy. Published by Winchcott and son, Sackville-street.

To be followed by the French Vaudeville,

WILL SHAKESPEARE PENSIONARY,

Arranged by the ZOUAVES for their Theatre at Inkerman.

Bonita - - ZOUAVE GLAIGNY.
The Schoolmistress - - ZOUAVE LOCCA.
Ballad—"A Wet Day," by ZOUAVE GLAIGNY. First Soprano of Inkerman.

To be followed by the laughable farce of

THE CLOCK MAKER'S HAT.

Colonel Capstick - - Mr Holston.
Polly Sweet - - Mrs Burkinshaw.

The French Vaudeville, by Chirrville and Lambert Thiboust, LA CORDE SENSIBLE.

Eloise - - ZOUAVE GLAIGNY.
Tasserian - - ZOUAVE FREDERICK.

To coincide with an

AMBUSCADE IN INKERMAN,

which befel the ZOUAVE ARTISTES, who during a performance, were surprised by the enemy, and had to take to their arms.

Stage Manager, Mr. Grundy.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.

Doors Open at half-past 7; to Commence at a quarter-past seven.

Private Boxes, £1 5s.; £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY AND PHRENOLOGY IN THE ROTUNDO.

(Entrance from Sackville-street.)

INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING ENTERTAINMENT.

PROFESSOR G. W. STONE,

(From the United States),

Has the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Citizens generally of Dublin and Vicinity, that he will commence a Series of Wonderful and Amusing Experiments in Electro-Biology at the Exhibition Room, Rotundo, on THIS TUESDAY EVENING, O.T. 9th, 1860, to be continued each night during the week. Previous to the Experiments each evening Phrenological Examinations will be made.

To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Admission, 1s.; Reserved seats, 2s.; children half price.

Tickets may be had at the doors, and of Mr. STONE, No. 8, Upper Sackville-street.

N.B.—Phrenological Examinations, with written Charts. Character, may be obtained daily at Professor Stone's private sitting room, No. 8, Upper Sackville-street.

Hours from 12 noon until 5 p.m.

"THE TRIAL OF THE SEVEN BISHOPS."

A Lecture on the above will be delivered in the METROPOLITAN HALL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 10th inst., by the Rev. CANON SMITH, of Rochdale.

Chair to be taken by the Rev. T. SCOTT, at Eight o'clock. Tickets Sixpence each, can be had at the door.

THE ULSTER REVIVAL.

The Rev. R. SMYTH, A.M., Londonderry,

AND THE

Rev. JAMES WHITE, A.M., Carrickfergus,

Will address a Meeting on this Evening, in the SCOTS' CHURCH, CAPEL-STREET,

THIS EVENING

and give an account of the state of religion in the North. All invited. No special collection.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholics, Priests and People, come to the Discussion in the Bath-row Class, behind 27, Great Brunswick-street, on Tuesday Evening, October 9, 1860, at Eight o'clock.

SUBJECT:—"Why are the People Slaves to the Pope and his Priests?"

President—Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M.

Why are Roman Catholics so much afraid of their priests?

Is it because they think they can cheat them here and send them to hell hereafter?

Is it because they can turn the neighbours against them, and injure them in their business?

Is it because the priests are such keepers of their consciences, and have the key of their souls to lock and unlock them as they please?

Is it because the priests are such mild, gentle, kind, good, easy-tempered men, that they would not, for any, nor do, anything wrong, and are always examples of piety, sobriety, truth, holiness, and love?

Is it because they are checks upon drunkenness, rambling, Sabbath-breaking, fraud, lying, and vice in all its forms?

Is it because the priest's know the Bible and its contents, and encourage the people to read it, that they may find out themselves the way to salvation by the faith which is in Christ Jesus?—2 Tim. iii. 15.

Roman Catholic Bibles.

Is it because the monks local makes them know all their secrets, their weaknesses, their vices, their fears, and hopes, and desires, their sins, and their cares?

Is it because the power of giving or holding back absolution keeps the people in such a state of mind that they walk in

Is it because the power over the consciences the greatest power in this world?

Its man is lord of your soul, does he not also rule your body?

If God only should reign over the soul, is the priest in the place of God when you kneel to him and pay your soul into his care and keeping?

Does not God say, "Give me thy heart?" What are you guilty of, then, when you surrender it to a creature?

Why is there no liberty for soul or body in Roman Catholic countries?

Why are despots afraid of a free press?

Why is the bible bound in Roman Catholic countries?

Why are ignorance and degradation found where the Bible is not free?

Why are the Priests of Rome here afraid of discussion?

Why are the Protestants here to able and free? Is it not because they love and obey the Bible, and have a priest but Christ, and no master but the Lord of heaven and earth?

Roman Catholics, come and hear, and bring your Bibles.

RAGGED SCHOOL DORMITORY AND INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BOYS.

31, CHANCE-LANE.

Established 1853.

Since the opening of this Home, 450 destitute Boys have found an Asylum within its walls, been instructed in habits of industry, directed in the way of righteousness, and several promoted to respectable situations of trust and confidence, and many still under the friendly shelter where the Committee are most reluctantly compelled to deny, whilst yet there is room, owing to the exhausted state of the funds. With pleasure the Committee refer to the annual reports for the past seven years, exhibiting the progress of the Institution as its value both to the destitute youth and the community in general. It is therefore earnestly hoped its claims on Christian benevolence will meet with sympathy.

The House being an filiary to the Ragged Schools of this city (but during no one from the funds of the Church Mission or other Ragged Schools) where the boys attend daily, the after hours only can be devoted to manual work, from which a profit cannot be procured nearly sufficient to support the establishment, your aid is therefore most earnestly solicited in maintenance of a work begun and continued in the Lord's name.

Contributions and subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the following members of the committee:—

Rev W G Carroll, St Bride's; Mark A Bell, Esq, Fitzwilliam, 32, Stephen's-green, North; C R Trouton, Esq, Treasurer, 18, Eustace-street; F M Nunn, Esq, Honorary Secretary, 6, Dawson-street; and by Mr Styles, Superintendent at the House.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of unassailable character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances owing to a patriotic attachment which he held having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a Wife and a family of nine children on the limits of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and are also convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid up, and a new start provided for him, set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be sure more able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.

G. S. SMITH, D.D., Brockboro'. A. M. POLLOCK, A.M., Dublin.
J. STANFORD, D.D., Dublin. J. J. CROSBIE, M., Dublin.
C. M. FLEMY, D.D., Dunrin. JOHN RATHBONE, Esq., Upper
H. VERSCHOYLE, A.M., Dublin. Bagot-street.

Contributions will be received by any of the above, or by the CHANCE, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 10 Kildare-street, Dublin.

Answers required:

Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D., Liverpool, £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Hamilton, Esq., 5s.; Rev. C. B. Stevenson, Westcourt, Callan, and Rev. J. Alexander, Callan, £1; each, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, Lady Arabella Brooke, Colonel Brooke, Dr. Twemy, £1 each, Rev. and Hon. Orpur, 10s. per the Most Rev Dr Beresford; Robert Beaumont, Esq., 10s; Miss Booker, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 2s 6d; A Friend, per Thomas H. M'Dermott, £2; Charles Caulfield, per ditto, 10s.; Rev. C. G. Greene, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, £1; Miss White, per ditto, 10s"; — Dawes, Esq., per Miss Cosgrove, £2; — Mimer, Esq., per ditto, £2 2s.; Miss Cosgrove, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 10s.; (George Cooke, Esq., 2s. 6d.; John Graham, Esq., Sandhill House, Bray, Co. per T. H. M'Dermott, £1, per Union, 4s. 6d.; Dr. Hudson, £1; Mrs. Gen. mann urs. &c.; A.J., 5s., postage stamps; and R. H. L., £1 (half-note), per T. H. M'Dermott; George Carey, Esq., £1, per T. H. M'Dermott.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

CHE-TER AND HOLYHEAD LINE.

One of the EXPRESS TRAINS of this Company will rail from the New Pier, Kingstown, daily (Sundays excepted), at 8-45 A.M.

In connexion with these Vessels, an Express Train will leave the Westland-row station as above, at 9 A.M.

(By order) J. O. BIDDER.

Chester, 1st October, 1860.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.

THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

(Limited)

Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships

CUBA AUGUST, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,

For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F. FROM GALWAY, Prince Albert, for New York, October, 23rd.

.....Connaught," for Boston, October 27th.

THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:

To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £15 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.

To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.; including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3.

Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.

Despatched at £5 each.

For freight or further particulars, apply to

THOMAS FAYLE & CO.,
9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

THE PACKET OF DUBLIN STEAM-KINGSTOWN COMPANY'S Vessels Sail from With her Majesty's MAILS HOLYHEAD, KINGSTOWN to LIVERPOOL, 7 a.m. and 7-30 p.m. DAY and SATURDAY, at 8 P.M.—Every TUESDAY, DUBLIN to LIVERPOOL, 7 a.m. and 7-30 p.m. Cargoes carried, and not to be delivered before high water. Daily DUBLIN to LIVERPOOL, 7 a.m. and 7-30 p.m. Cargoes carried, and not to be delivered before high water. Daily DUBLIN to LIVERPOOL, 7 a.m. and 7-30 p.m. Cargoes carried, and not to be delivered before high water. Daily

DUBLIN EAST, STORY MONDAY, returning every WEDNESDAY.

19, EDEN-QUAY, [illegible]

MILL-STREET RAGGED SCHOOLS.

A SALE OF WORK.

In aid of these Schools, will be held (D.V.) in the Rev. Rover North's New Schoolroom, RATHMINES, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of December next.

Contributions of Work and Fancy Articles will be thankfully received by Mrs. North, 3, Ormonde-terrace, Rathmines, and Mrs. Carmichael, 22, Ely-place.

DUBLIN BY GAMPLIGHT.

BALL'S BRIDGE.

OFFICE—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.

President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.

Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Rodon, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C F Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c.; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.

Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Patenham, Mrs Greene.

Trustees—Hon G HADDOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY, Esq, M.D.

Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs H P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Mrs Ormsby, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M P Anthony Lefroy, Esq, M P; Rev Phillip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev J G M'Mahon, Dr M'Clintock, Ivor Law, James Hewitt, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev Frizelle, Rev G Stuart, Rev C Wolseley, M A Faulkin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll, J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P; Hon. ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M.P.; &c. Rev W G CARROLL,

Bankers—The Bank of Ireland, Baggot-street. } Sec.

The committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewal subscriptions.

The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.

The enlargement of the laundry and drying room (which could no longer be deferred) has required a sum in outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the institution in full efficiency.

There are Thirty-eight inmates in the house.

Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Hall, Bankers, Henry-street; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

HELP WANTED.

It is hoped that a spirit of liberality may induce many persons to come forward and help, by contributions and collections, to raise the following sums:—

Orphan Refuge Office,
9, Upper Sackville-street.

£100 is offered to the Orphan Refuge, on condition that £900 is contributed within a year towards a reserved fund, to form part of a permanent endowment towards the support of orphans exceeding the number of 140 who may be taken charge of by this valuable society.

The Rev. Benjamin Gibson, 2, Berkeley-street, will be happy to receive subscriptions, and to accept the office of collector.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET.

£100 is offered to the Adelaide Hospital on condition that within a year £500 is contributed towards a trust fund for the use of this benevolent institution.

Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford, at 117, Grafton-street, or St. Thomas' Church.

£50 is offered with the view of embracing the present opportunity for the spread of the Gospel in Ireland.

The Rev. J. B. Heard, 72, Merrion-square South, will receive and acknowledge contributions.

£20 to the Birds'-nest and Ragged School, Kingstown.

Contributions will be received by Josiah Smyly, Esq., 4, Merrion-square, North; and

£20 to the Mission to Friendless Women.

Contributions will be received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford as above, on condition that within three months eight individuals shall each contribute the same amount to each of these charities.

The sums offered have been saved from the income of a professional man.

"Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase, so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine."—PROV. iii. 9.

DIOCESE OF HURON,

CANADA WEST.

When the devoted Dr. CRONYN set out upon his labours in the newly-formed Diocese of Huron, the number of his clergy was only forty. In less than two years he has been enabled to increase the staff to sixty-seven. His provision, however, is still very inadequate, and at least 100 are needed to supply all the spiritually destitute and rece ntly settled districts.

The following extracts from the Bishop's letters present a strong appeal for sympathy and aid. May the Lord stir up the hearts of many to respond

Referring to the Northern section of his Diocese he writes,—

"In that part of the Diocese I have now ten Missionaries, where, last year, there were only six; and I have much reason to believe that they are all men of God, zealous for the truth, and desirous of promoting his far the salvation of sinners. I feel at times a little doubtful about their support, but, though I sometimes stagger, yet I put my trust in the Lord, knit His will to mine, and make no bone of doubting of success in their present position of usefulness. Further extension of the Mission cannot be proud is quite new—the settlement of the country, and the introduction of many persons, including the leading men of a fine settlement in the woods, near following they seem disposed to contribute towards the support of the Mission ourselves, but this alone will prove whether they will be able to find their promises."

In another letter he states:—

"If only we could raise at least £500 per annum for five years, I would engage to employ at least ten men in the missionary work; and I need not say to any of these I will not only pay and make no bone of doubting of success in their present position of usefulness. Further extension of the Mission cannot be proud is quite new—the settlement of the country, and the introduction of many persons, including the leading men of a fine settlement in the woods, near following they seem disposed to contribute towards the support of the Mission ourselves, but this alone will prove whether they will be able to find their promises."

In another letter he states:—

"If only we could raise at least £500 per annum for five years, I would engage to employ at least ten men in the missionary work; and I need not say to any of these I will not only pay and make no bone of doubting of success in their present position of usefulness. Further extension of the Mission cannot be proud is quite new—the settlement of the country, and the introduction of many persons, including the leading men of a fine settlement in the woods, near following they seem disposed to contribute towards the support of the Mission ourselves, but this alone will prove whether they will be able to find their promises."

And again:—

"We ought to have at least 150 or 160 clergymen, even moderately to supply to the limits of our Diocese. There are also many localities where we have five Missions to them, and we ought, if we can, to have three more."

The following contributions and annual subscriptions towards the proposed sum of £500 per annum are thankfully acknowledged:—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
John Robinson, Esq, per Rev H Verschoyle	5 0 0	Mrs and the Misses Hamilton, per ditto	1 0 0
Richard Nevin, Esq,	2 0 0	Mrs Synge, per Rev M F Day,	1 0 0
Hon Henry Stewart (Derrahy)	2 0 0	Miss Taylor	1 0 0
T K Batten, esq, M D, per Rev H F Day	1 0 0	James Carolit, Esq	1 0 0
Rev Maurice F Day,	1 0 0	Rev H Verschoyle	1 0
A Friend, per do	1 0 0	The Very Rev the Dean of Waterford..	1 0 0
A Friend,	1 0 0	Miss Booth (Coolock)	0 10 0
A K Haugh, Esq, QC, LL.D,	1 0 0	Rev R Gabbett	0 10 0
Rev M F Day,	1 0 0	The Misses Gabbett	0 5 0
Miss Milliken, per Rev M F Day,	1 0 0	Anonymous, per Rev M F Day	0 5 0
Rev Dr Moeran	1 0 0	The Clerk of Tawney Parish	0 2 6
		Collection after Sermon in St Matthias' Church	27 5 0

Further contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Rev. Henry M. Flanagan, Secretary of the Colonial Church and School Society, at the Society's office, 17, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

Sermons.

ST. MARK'S SPECIAL SERVICE.

On THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Oct. 9th, Sermon by the Rev. M. NEGIAN, A.M.

SPECIAL SERVICES—ST. AUDOEN'S CHURCH, CORN-MARKET.

The Rev. JAMES HEWITT, A.B., Assistant-Minister of St. Matthias' Church, will preach (D.V.), on This (Tuesday) Evening, in the above-named Church, Divine Service commencing at 8 o'clock.

SALEM CHURCH, KILMAINHAM.

The Tuesday Evening Special Services in this Chapel have been largely attended, and have exerted a decided influence that is most encouraging.

The Rev. JOHN HALL will again preach on THIS EVENING, at Half-past Seven o'clock.

October 9, 1860.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE;

OR,

PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION,

For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.

Founded 1850.

Office—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

TWO SERMONS

In aid of the Funds of the above Society will be Preached (D.V.) on SUNDAY NEXT, the 14th OCTOBER, 1860,

One at Noon Service,

IN TRINITY CHURCH,

Lower Gardiner-street,

BY THE

Ven the Archdeacon of KILDARE,

Minister;

And the other in the Evening, in

THE MOLY-EUX ASYLUM,

BY THE

Rev. MAURICE NELIGAN, A.M.,

Vicar of the Cathedral.

The object of the Orphan Refuge is to *preserve the Protestantism* of the Orphans of Mixed Marriages. While Roman Catholic "Orph nages," which shelter the offspring of those unhappy marriages, have long existed, it is only within the last few years that Protestants have turned their attention to the duty and importance of rescuing these poor children from the dangers to which they are so peculiarly exposed. Although the Society was formed in the year 1830, it failed to attract much public attention till within the last eight or ten years, during which period it has been making a decided and steady progress, as will appear from the following statement:—

The number of Orphans at the close of the year 1851 was 26	The gross income for the year ending 31st December, 1851 was £272 18 8½
1852 .. 47	1852 .. 324 10 11
1853 .. 61	1853 .. 357 15 9
1854 .. 87	1854 .. 409 9 11
1855 .. 105	1855 .. 438 14 2½
1856 .. 119	1856 .. 502 5 0
1857 .. 129	1857 .. 510 0 5
1858 .. 137	1858 .. 516 8 7
1859 .. 151	1859 .. 1429 9 6
At present .. 165	

The Orphans selected by the Society are being trained in respectable Protestant families throughout the country, under the care of the clergymen of the respective parishes, and, when fit, are apprenticed to Prot stant Masters and Mistresses, and are thus carefully removed from those influences till the arrive at maturity.

Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. the Preachers, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury and the Rev. Marvin Adcock; or at the Office of the Society, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

B. GIBSON, Clk.
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk.
W. G. CARR LL, Clk.
R. FRIZELLE, Clk.
} Hon. Secs.

Education.

SELECT EDUCATION.

A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to receive two or three Pupils to have Educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University, or for Military or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family.

The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references of the highest order.

The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, now resident in India or elsewhere, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and, at the same time, to secure their domestic happiness.

Apply, by letter, to "Magister," at Messrs. HODGES & SMITH's, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

MONSIEUR DU GUE'S

French Classes for Gentlemen are now opened every Evening, From 7 till 9 o'clock.

99, STEPHEN'S-GREEN SOUTH,

(Corner of Mount-st.-st.)

P.S.—A Ladies' Class is being formed; also one entirely for Conversation.

Money.

£1308 GOVERNMENT 3 PER CENT. STOCK.

The extraordinary interest in this sum to be disposed of, consists in two annuities—one of £70 for a life aged 77, and the other of £30, for a life aged 67.

For particulars apply to ALEXANDER M'NEALE, Solicitor, 34,

Legal Notices.

LANDED (LATELY INCUMBERED) ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.

In the matter of the Estate of Edward Meares, Assignee of George Dowdall, Owner and Petitioner.

} THE Honourable Judge LONGFIELD will, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at the Landed Estates Court, situate at the Four Courts, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, Sell by Public AUCTION,

In 7 Lots, part of the Lands of Terlicken, containing by survey 221a. 2r. 20p. statute measure, and part of the Lands of Lisken, containing by sub-subdivision of said Townland of Terlicken, containing 64a. 3r. 30p. statute measure, situate in the Barony of Ballintobe; part of the Lands of Ballygassan, called Upper Ballygassan, situate in the Barony and county of Longford, containing 180a. 1r. 8p. statute measure, and part of the Lands of Ballygassan, called Upper Ballygassan, situate in the Barony and county of Longford, containing 185a. 3r. 37p., held (with other premises not intended to be sold in this Lot) under lease bearing date the 1st day of April, 1786, for ever, at the yearly rent of £39 9s. 4d., and producing the net profit rent of £39 9s. 4d., subject to two annuities of £100 and £120, for lives aged respectively 50 and 53 years; and Lot No. 2, being the Town and Land of Palmspark, being a sub-subdivision of said Townland of Terlicken, and containing 10a. 0r. 20p. statute measure, situate in the Barony of Ballintobe, and county of Longford, held under lease bearing date the 22nd September, 1786, for ever, at the yearly rent of £1 19s. 2½d., and producing the net profit rent of £16 19s. 2½d.

Certificates will be given to the purchaser or purchasers at the expiration of the funds.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1860.

RICHARD H. V. ARCHER, Chief Clerk.

Notice of the sudire of the estate is held by tenants under leases and agreements for terminable terms.

The Townland of Ballygassan, is distant from the Lands of Terlicken and Palmspark about four or five miles. The latter Lands are within one and a half miles of the Market and Post Town of Ballymahon, and the former lands are situate about midway between said town and the Market and Post Town of Edgeworthstown, a station on the Longford and Carrick branch of the Midland Great Western Railway, within a few miles of said towns, from which there is a good road.

The land is for the most part of excellent quality, the upland portion being suited for either grazing or tillage purposes. The meadow land, and the farms well divided, and the tenants are solvent and respectable, and pay their rents punctually. The boundaries of the lands are well defined.

For rentals and further particulars, apply at the Office of Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin;

To JOHN MAGLAM, Esq., 21, Middle Gardiner-street; or, to Messrs. LAMBERT & CROZIER, Solicitors, having carriage of the proceedings for sale, 24, York-street, Dublin.

Lodgings.

BOARD AND APARTMENTS, at 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

LODGINGS.—TO BE LET, neatly furnished, with the attendance of a servant, 2 Drawing-rooms, North Richmond-street, North Circular-road. There are no children in the house.—Apply to W. A. S., Lodgings, Irish Times Office.

CHAMBERS TO LET.—Two large and airy Rooms, suitable as chambers or offices, to let, on the hall-door floor, at 178, Great Brunswick-street.

Auctions.

Collection of Books.

Four Days' Sale, with an addition of Miscellaneous Effects, Objects of Curiosity,

Paintings, and some fine Engravings, richly framed.

JOHN F. JONES begs to announce that he will SELL BY AUCTION

at his Literary Saleroom, No. 8, DOLLIER-STREET, On THURSDAY, the 11th inst., and four following days, A collection of Books of general interest, comprising

Divinity, Law and belles lettres, Italian Letters, Belles Lettres, in neat Library Bindings;

Together with a variety of Miscellanies,

A few dozen Marsala, Port, and Sherry Wines;

A sturdy Table,

Sofa Bed, Birch Bedside and Hair Mattress;

Three Dozen Looking Glasses,

Girandoles, framed in rosewood China;

Gilt Bracelets,

Six-silk Fire-screen Sprays;

Iron Cot, a Turning Lathe, superior drawing desk, by Manton;

Pistols, Silver Coins, Oriental and Dresden China,

Table and Hanging Lamps, Wardrobe &c.,

A Court Dress, Boxes of French Crayons, &c.

Horses and Carriages.

MR. FERGUSON, VETERINARY SURGEON TO THE QUEEN,

Professor of Veterinary Surgery, formerly Veterinary Lecturer to the Royal Dublin Society, Corporate Royal Veterinary College, Alfort, Paris, and London; Successful Candidate for the Diploma awarded at the Royal Veterinary College of London for the best Essay on Veterinary Surgery, and Author of the following standard works:—

1. A Treatise on the *diseases of Horses, Dogs, Oxen and the Soundness of Horses.*

This ROYAL VETERINARY INSTITUTION, Supported by the Nobility and Gentry of DUBLIN, (Of Grafton-street.)

Established under the auspices and patronage of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland.

Parties and Sellers of Horses are requested to take notice that, as the definition of *soundness is a total absence of disease and blemish*, Mr. FERGUSON will, in all sessions having Detentions, thoroughly acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.

The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.

The enlargement of the laundry and drying room (which could no longer be deferred) has required a sum in outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the institution in full efficiency.

There are Thirty-eight inmates in the house.

Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Hall, Bankers, Henry-street; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

HELP WANTED.

It is hoped that a spirit of liberality may induce many persons to come forward and help, by contributions and collections, to raise the following sums:—

Orphan Refuge Office,
9, Upper Sackville-street.

£100 is offered to the Orphan Refuge, on condition that £900 is contributed within a year towards a reserved fund, to form part of a permanent endowment towards the support of orphans exceeding the number of 140 who may be taken charge of by this valuable society.

The Rev. Benjamin Gibson, 2, Berkeley-street, will be happy to receive subscriptions, and to accept the office of collector.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET.

£100 is offered to the Adelaide Hospital on condition that within a year £500 is contributed towards a trust fund for the use of this benevolent institution.

Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford, at 117, Grafton-street, or St. Thomas' Church.

£50 is offered with the view of embracing the present opportunity for the spread of the Gospel in Italy.

The Rev. J. B. Heard, 72, Merrion-square South, will receive and acknowledge contributions.

£20 to the Birds'-nest and Ragged School, Kingstown.

Contributions will be received by Josiah Smyly, Esq., 4, Merrion-square, North; and

£20 to the Mission to Friendless Women.

Contributions will be received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford as above, on condition that within three months eight individuals shall each contribute the same amount to each of these charities.

The sums offered have been saved from the income of a professional man.

"Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase, so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine."—PROV. iii. 9.

2. The ROYAL VETERINARY INSTITUTION, Supported by the Nobility and Gentry of DUBLIN, (Of Grafton-street.)

Established under the auspices and patronage of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland.

Parties and Sellers of Horses are requested to take notice that, as the definition of *soundness is a total absence of disease and blemish*, Mr. FERGUSON will, in all sessions having Detentions, thoroughly acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.

The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.

The enlargement of the laundry and drying room (which could no longer be deferred) has required a sum in outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the institution in full efficiency.

There are Thirty-eight inmates in the house.

Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Hall, Bankers, Henry-street; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

HELP WANTED.

It is hoped that a spirit of liberality may induce many persons to come forward and help, by contributions and collections, to raise the following sums:—

Orphan Refuge Office,
9, Upper Sackville-street.

£100 is offered to the Orphan Refuge, on condition that £900 is contributed within a year towards a reserved fund, to form part of a permanent endowment towards the support of orphans exceeding the number of 140 who may be taken charge of by this valuable society.

The Rev. Benjamin Gibson, 2, Berkeley-street, will be happy to receive subscriptions, and to accept the office of collector.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET.

£100 is offered to the Adelaide Hospital on condition that within a year £500 is contributed towards a trust fund for the use of this benevolent institution.

Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford, at 117, Grafton-street, or St. Thomas' Church.

£50 is offered with the view of embracing the present opportunity for the spread of the Gospel in Italy.

The Rev. J. B. Heard, 72, Merrion-square South, will receive and acknowledge contributions.

£20 to the Birds'-nest and Ragged School, Kingstown.

Contributions will be received by Josiah Smyly, Esq., 4, Merrion-square, North; and

£20 to the Mission to Friendless Women.

Contributions will be received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford as above, on condition that within three months eight individuals shall each contribute the same amount to each of these charities.

The sums offered have been saved from the income of a professional man.

"Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase, so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine."—PROV. iii. 9.

Insurances.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

ENGLISH AND IRISH

With which are united the "ENGINEERS'" "SHOULDLER'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES,

OFFICES— { 645, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUR DEGREE THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.

N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 3.

SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.

1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Policies issued during the year 1859, £98,000 2s. 10d.

Although the principal portion of this Society's Policies are upon first-class lives, its peculiar feature consists in the assurance, at equitable rates, of the lives of individuals of regular and comparate habits, who are precluded by other Offices.

Agents for Dublin:

JOHN S. STEVENSON 114, GRAFTON-STREET.
BROWN AND CRAIG, 8, COLLEGE-GREEN.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £400,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.

FIRE.

Nearly the Largest Company in the World.

LIFE.

LARGE BONUS DECLARED £3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.

DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS,

Is Policies in force in existence two entire years.

Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland:

No. 48, DAME-STREET.

LOCAL MANAGER:

J. R. CURRY, Esq.,

Public Accountant and Auditor.

MEDICAL OFFICERS:

THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square.
THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.

SOLICITOR:

EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.

DISTRICT

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and exceedingly elegant DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.

WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY,
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.

Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £10; Gold Geneivas (best quality), £5 to £8; Second quality, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £4 17s. 6d.; a Good, strong Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Geneivas (best quality), £2 15s. to 3 Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £2 5s. (guaranteed for three years).

In Jewellery will be found a Choice selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Fancy Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.

Carriage, Drawing-room, and Fancy Clocks.

J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.

Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, Improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention.

10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Dublin, Sept., 1860.

*** The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., &c.

Branch Establishment,
20 and 21, KINGSTOWN-QUAY.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

WILLIAM WHITE

Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in England at nearly COST PRICE. As he is now making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest shapes:—

☞ Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Renbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Maidere's Worm Powders, and Rucken's Distemper Balls.

OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
82, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practice, late science, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; a consultation by letter, 10s. Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Monday Evening.

The English Funds continued without any alteration to-day until the close, when some slight signs of weakness were apparent. The quotations on our market were fractionally higher, but business was not extensive.

In Banks—Transactions were limited to Nationals and Royals; the former made a further advance of one-half and continued in demand, and the latter also improved one-eighth, closing strongly. Nominal prices in Bank of Ireland Stocks were :—£239½ to £240, and Hibernians were on sale at £37.

In Steam—Atlantics were marked at Saturday's rate, but appeared rather weak. City of Dublin £100 shares were quoted at an advance of one-half, and the £50 shares of 1833, at last price. The nominal quotations were:—British and Irish £4½ to £46; Dublin and Liverpool Building Shares, £53½ to £54, and Dundalks (limited), £10½ to £10¾.

In Mines—No change of value is recorded. Connors were rather weak, and Mining Company of Ireland and Wicklow Copper Shares were both steady at the prices quoted. A decline of one-eighth was tendered for General Mines.

There was only one transaction in the Miscellaneous Shares, viz., that in Grand Canal Stock, which realised last price, but was rather freely offered. There were sellers of National Insurance Shares.

In Railways, a larger amount of business was transacted than for some time past, and prices generally tended towards improvement. Cork and Bandons advanced one-quarter, and continued in demand. Cork and Passage declined one-eighth, at which there remained sellers. Dublin and Belfast Junctions, Great Southern Stock, and Midland Great Western Shares of both denominations passed hands at last prices, in each case; the only instance of weakness was that of Midland £50 Shares, which closed with sellers at the quotation, and buyers at a decline of one-eighth. There are offers to sell Belfast and Northern Counties, and Dundalk and Enniskillen's were also on sale at £13. Waterford and Limericks were nominally £23½ to £25; and Dublin and Wexfords remained as previously reported.

In Preference Cork and Bandon—6 per cents were negociated at last rate, as were also Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cents. of both denominations, the market ending easily in each case; and Great Southern 4 per cent. stock six-diy maintained Saturday's increased rate. Dublin and Wexford 6 per cents. were inquired for at last price.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Oct. 8.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92¾
Ditto account, 12th October	92¾
New 3 per Cent. Stock [shut]	92¼
Ditto for new account 12th October	92¾
Ditto for new account 12th November	92½
BANKS.	
National	62½
Royal	27½
STEAM.	
City of Dublin	105
Dublin Issue of 1842	52½
Atlantic (Limited)	5½
MINES.	
Connaught (Limited)	96-99
Wicklow Copper (Limited) account	70
Mining Company of Ireland, account	13½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Grand Canal	55 x d
RAILWAYS.	
Cork and Bandon	15
Dublin and Belfast Junction	43
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage	10½
Dublin and Drogheda	74½
Ditto	76
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford	5 5½
Midland Great Western	50½
Do. Half Shares	26
Great Southern and Western	113
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 6 per cent. perpetual	13
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99½
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	124

On Saturday the business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th October Names to be furnished on or before the 13th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon. Tues.	Wed. Thurs	Frid.	Sat
3 per cent. Consols	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Ditto for Account	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
3 per cent. Reduced				
New 3 per cent. Stock	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
Ditto for Account	92¾	92¾	92	92¼
Bank Stock				

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—October 8.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼
Account	93¼
New Threes	shut
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼
Account	93¼
New Threes	shut
2 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼
Account	93¼
New Threes	shut
3-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼
Account	93¼
New Threes	shut
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼
Account	93¼
New Threes	shut

Noon sharer.—Exchequer Bills 4 prems.; Eastern Counties 30½; Caledonians, —; Great Northern, 115½; Great Western, 73½; Great Western of Canada, 14½; Great Southern and Western 110; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 118½ 19½; London and North Western, 100½; London and South Western, 95½; Lancashire, 87½; Midland Stock, 130 2½; South Eastern, 83½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 1 4½; York and North Midland 93½; London and South Western, 94½; Great Western, 74½; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 113½; Grand Trunks, 27½; North British, 62½; Great Northern, —; Antrims, —; Turkish (new), 85½; Bank Stock, —; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), 73½; Canadian Stock, —. Consols have been very inactive all morning at 93½ to ¾, and for the New Sixes a moderate business was effected with prices nineteen-sixteenth. Shares were very inactive, but prices have improved, and the tone of the market is better than on Saturday. The chief feature is the considerable advance in South Eastern Stocks. Canadians better.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

The Funds have remained without alteration at yesterday's improvement. In the Discount market to-day, the demand has been active, and on the Stock Exchange the rate has been as high as 4 per cent. No gold was taken from the Bank to-day. The Railway market has been firm, with little doing. It is reported from Havana that a President or Director of one of the banking institutions at that port has absconded with £210,000.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

The unfavourable character of the changes shown in the Bank returns, attracted a good deal of attention to-day, but the funds, though rather dull, were scarcely affected closing at Friday's prices. In the share market prices generally were well supported. The commercial demand for money continued active to-day. In good bills, few transactions occurred below 5½ per cent. Considering the fairly active condition of trade, the demand for gold to pay for corn abroad, the decline in the receipts of specie from the United States, and the prospective absorption of money in the new cotton crop, there is an impression that before many weeks are past the demand will be more pressing.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, 6½; Chester and Holyhead, 53½ ¾; Eastern Counties, 53½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81 2; Great Northern, 115 16; Great Northern A, 113½ 20; Great Western, 74½; Great Western of Canada, 14½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 27½; Great Southern and Western, 110½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 118½ 19; London and North Western, 100½; London and South Western, 95½; Leeds Northern, 59½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 87½; Midland Stock, 129¾; North British, 62½ ¾; South Eastern, 83½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 105½; York and North Midland, 90½. Consols opened at 93½ to ¾, rather buyers at 83 5-16ths, and they close at 93½ 5-16ths. Shares opened firm, and in several instances a considerable advance. Leeds, Midland, and North Eastern in chief demand. Canadian Shares and Trunks a shade easier. Lombards flatter.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, MONDAY EVENING.—Funds to-day have experienced no variation whatever from the closing quotations of Saturday, and very little doing. The only feature of interest in the Stock Exchange is the continued rise in British Stocks.

LONDON (HORNE'S) CORN MARKET.—Weather fine; supply of English small; anything in condition brings fast week's rates. Foreign—Dull trade at present, and to effect sales a little less money must be taken.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Weather fine; supplies good. Wheat in healthy retail demand to country buyers at full prices. New samples wretchedly damp; every other article quite unaltered with a healthy consumptive demand.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, OCT. 8.—Prime beef and sheep advanced 2d per 8lbs. All other stock moved off steadily at last week's quotations. Quality very middling. Beef, 2s 8d to 4s 10d per 8lbs; mutton, 3s 4d to 5s 4d; veal, 4s to 5s; pork, 4s to 5s 4d. Supply—Beasts 4,500, sheep, 23,590; calves, 77; pigs, 860. Foreign—600, sheep, 5,500; calves, 29.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, OCT. 8.—There is no new feature in the Colonial produce markets to-day. Tallow strong, year 54s 3d; spot, 54s 9d.

LONDON BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, OCT. 8.—Butter—Stock, 10,126. Delivery, 6,977. Bacon—Stock, 1,255. Delivery, 1,191.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, OCT. 8.—Supply of stock less than last week. Demand good for cattle and sheep at last week's prices. Beef, 4d to 7d; mutton, 6½d to 8d. 3,134 cattle, 8,091 sheep at market.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Cotton in good demand at very full prices; sales about 10,000 bales. Imports, 2,415. Previously, 9,488.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, OCT. 8.—Firsts, 109s; seconds, 106s; thirds, 98s; fourths, 94s; fifths, 84s; sixths, 67s. 2,600 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, OCT. 8.—White wheat, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; red wheat, 2s 4d to 2s 9s; oats, 11s 8d to 15s 0d; barley 14s 0d to 16s 6d.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, &c., to the subjoined dates:—

America (New York), and Newfoundland [G]	7 a.m. Oct. 9.
India, (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	8 a.m. Oct. 10.
Constantinople	8 a.m. Oct. 11.
India (Bombay), [S]	8 a.m. Oct. 11.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a.m. Oct. 12.
America (New York) [Q]	7 a.m. Oct. 14.
West Indies and Pacific [S]	6 p.m. Oct. 16.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p.m. Oct. 16.
America (New York) [S]	6 p.m. Oct. 14.
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	8 a.m. Oct. 18.
Constantinople	8 a.m. Oct. 18.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a.m. Oct. 19.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, Mauritius, &c., [S]	6 p.m. Oct. 19.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a.m. Oct. 21.
America (New York), and Newfoundland [G]	7 a.m. Oct. 23.
West Coast of Africa [Li]	6 p.m. Oct. 23.
Constantinople	8 a.m. Oct. 25.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles	6 a.m. Oct. 26.
America (Quebec) [D]	6 a.m. Oct. 26.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p.m. Oct. 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	6 p.m. Oct. 26.
America (New York) Bahamas [Q]	7 a.m. Oct. 28.
America (New York) [S]	6 p.m. Oct. 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

Additional postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign ports touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—TUESDAY, Oct. 9.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"The Wonder," "Militare at Pensionare," "The Clockmaker's Hat," "La Corde Sensible," and "An Ambuscade in Intermunch."

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Irish Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 3 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter-to-10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 6, amounted to 63,475, making a daily average of 10,579 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds

TEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY,

being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with a few exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following will, in future, be the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,

First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 3d

WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,

First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

When our City Monuments you honour with a visit,
'Tis true, you'll either find this Shop or you'll miss it.

THE Custom House Returns show that EDWARD KEEVIL is the only Importer in all Ireland of MEERSCHAUM PIPES DIRECT FROM GERMANY.
27, MERCHANTS-QUAY,
And 66, DAWSON-STREET,
Corner of Nassau-street, Dublin.

A CARD,

MRS. SIDFORD,
17, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN,
Paris Millinery and Court Dressmons,
Respectfully announces the arrival of
NEW PATTERNS IN CRINOLINE AND FANCY STRAW BONNETS,
NEW PATTERNS IN PARIS CLOAKS,
DROGUETS, REPS, &c., &c.

☞ Also a Case of Rich BLACK GLACE SILK and VELVET, of excellent quality.

HUNTING BREECHES.—We respectfully invite NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN to inspect our present stock of new materials for Hunting Breeches; which will be found more varied and extensive than any past season.
Also, some very beautiful new styles of Hunting Vests.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
32, Molesworth-street.

THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS.

USEFUL.

No. 4,287. Designs Office, London, August 31st, 1860.

I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Sackville-street, Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Amendment Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65.
Exd. J. H. Bowin.
CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.

BROWNE & PAYNE in directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now Registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London. The advantages arising from the shape and configuration of the new parts of this design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in riding and in walking through grass and other crops, and insuring in one garment both Trousers and Gaiters.

Plates, explanatory of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments,

12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb Stock of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will gua rantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9.

REUTER'S telegram, from Naples, through Genoa, represents the victory of Garibaldi as even more complete than it had been described at first. The Royal troops made a sortie in order to enable a column of Bavarians, whose retreat had been cut off, to retire. They were repulsed, and that involves the surrender of the Bavarians. The number of prisoners taken by Garibaldi is now stated to be 5,000 men. There was a rumour that Capua had surrendered, and that the Royal troops were in full retreat on Gaeta. Every friend of Italy must rejoice that Garibaldi has so effectually and rapidly retrieved the repulse of Cajazzo.

THE acceleration of the mails has, certainly, not as yet been attended with all the advantages which might be fairly expected to flow from so important an improvement. The people of Belfast complain with reason that their letters are unnecessarily delayed for some hours, and think that the convenience of a thriving mercantile community should be consulted for, even though it entailed some additional expense. In Dublin, merchants and professional persons complain that their letters are delivered from one to two hours later in the morning than before the acceleration of the mails. A letter from a correspondent, which will be found in our columns, calls attention to another instance of delay, which appears to us to be unaccountable. Before the change in the Holyhead mail service, a letter posted in Glasgow or Greenock at five o'clock on Monday was delivered in Dublin before twelve o'clock on Tuesday, while now it does not reach its destination until a late hour on Tuesday evening, or early on Wednesday morning. This delay takes place although goods can be bought and shipped at Glasgow on the Monday, and be delivered in Dublin at a merchant's place of business before twelve o'clock on Tuesday.

We have every reason to believe that the Post-office authorities on this side of the water are most anxious to give the public the full benefit of the change in every way; but much depends on the officials on the other side of the Channel, and it is extremely difficult to move them. Unless some English interest is proved to be affected, we can hardly hope for any alteration on their part until the meeting of Parliament. We believe, however, that Liverpool—and, of course, the postal lines in connection with that great emporium—does not reap any benefit of importance from the change. With respect to letters from the provinces to Dublin, the one change of the mail renders a change necessary in several hundred post-offices, and arrangements of so multifarious a character cannot fairly be expected to be perfect at first. The part of the press at present should be to call the attention of the Post-office authorities to those cases of delay which embarrass the trader. It is the complaints of the public are not attended to, then is the time for censure. At present we believe that the new postal arrangements have created a revolution in every department of the Post-office, and, in common fairness, we should not demand that everything should be perfect at once.

SPAIN is just now in an exceedingly generous humour. Perhaps the large sum wrung from Morocco in coins of all kinds, and in counting which so many weeks were spent, has inclined her to be generous. The young Duke of Parma is the object of her benevolence. The immaculate head of the Bourbon family endows him with an annuity of 500,000 reals, or something like £10,500 a year. He can live very pleasantly on this sum if it be only punctually paid, but Spanish bondholders do not place much reliance upon Spanish promises.

The Duke of Modena is supposed to have realised a very handsome income. He was wise in his generation and wrenched off the silver handles from the doors of his palaces. The King of Naples also has sent a heavy load of treasure to Trieste, but he has a young Queen to find in *bijouterie*, and Austrian bonds are not the most reliable investment. Should the Pope betake himself to Palma there will be another pull on the resources of Spain. It is really time to feel a little anxious about the payment of those debts so long due to the English Crown, and on the receipt of which Mr. Gladstone relied so strongly. It is a good thing for nations to be just before they are generous.

IN 1849, when Garibaldi held Rome, an English traveller visited the prisons of the Inquisition. He has left us a narrative of horrors. No one who has read his description can ever forget the long, low passages through which the only air that passed was the miasma of the charnel-house; or the trap-door through which the victim, going forth joyfully, as he was told to liberty, fell down and added another to the heap of skeletons below. We have read of the mass of rich dark mould, the ashes of humanity, and the long tress of golden hair thrown up by the spade, and wondered how long Italy would endure a class of beings who committed outrage upon human nature by their atrocities. The French keep Rome, and none can tell what new victims have rotted away in the Papal prisons, under the merciful rule of Pio Nono.

But the prisons of the Pope's Protector at Palermo have been opened and closed again. Our readers will remember that Chamber of Horrors described by an English clergyman, where a portion of fresh-built wall being thrown down, there were seen nailed against the wall, and crucified, the mouldering remains of men guilty of aspiring to be free, while the floor was covered with the festering remains. And now we have the testimony of another eyewitness to the character of the prisons of Naples—prisons occupied by unhappy wretches until the march of Garibaldi caused the doors to be thrown open. We have read of Poerio—of his hopeless attempt to preserve the crown for a false king. The first free land trodden by Poerio was our own island on his escape, and we turn with interest to the description given of his prison. No one will doubt the accuracy of Lord Llanover, and thus he describes it:—"We entered a guard-room, "in the centre of which was a raised structure, "something like a table, but under the top part "were gratings, through which the soldiers could "look down into the rooms in which the prisoners "were confined." Then came a descent down a flight of steps until a heavy iron gate was reached. "Inside this gate, and in the thickness of the "wall, was a 'turnabout,' made of strong "timber, and through which only one person "could pass at a time; then another heavy iron gate, "and within this was the court-yard, where for two "years Poerio and others walked in chains—and "chained in pairs."

The Government of Naples was but the tyranny of an irresponsible police. Men suspected, or whose wealth exposed them to false accusations, were suddenly seized, their families knowing nothing but the fact of their disappearance. They were thrust into cells "behind other cells," and having no aperture to admit light or air, and the ceiling of which sloped down until it touched the floor. The prisoners thrust in here have been left for days even without the form of an examination, and, when at length taken out, have been found "partially devoured by "rats." Where monasteries have been used as prisons the windows have been carefully closed up, and four rough holes left to admit a gleam of light, but placed so that the prisoner could never see the outer world or the sky. "There is a cell so low as "not to admit of an upright posture." In another a sort of wall was built in a corner so that once a prisoner was placed behind it he could not stir; he was literally built up alive. "A small winding staircase "led to a sort of well, in which a man could only just "stand without moving from right to left, and "which we were told *was constructed by order of the "King*." But we are weary recapitulating the horrible account. Nor can we describe the dreadful condition of the noisome cells, even when cleared of their living inhabitants, and cleansed of their grosser uncleanness.

But this is the benevolent and paternal treatment which the King of Naples reserved for the best and wisest men among his subjects. Such is the *regime* the Pope has blessed, and Cardinals have applauded. Prelates, compelled to surrender the power of inflicting torture, pray and preach for the Nero who imitated them, and they teach the ignorant to believe that such an Aceldama as this was a beatific Paradise.

The *Times* on the Papacy :—

The Pope's Allocution is a prolonged shriek. It is with heartfelt compassion that we offer the following observations for the consideration of the Holy Father, in the hope that they may tend to reconcile him to the altered position of the Papacy. When Lamennais, thirty years ago, called upon the Pope to cast off his temporalities, and throw himself into the arms of the Democracy of Europe, the was a challenge which it was perfectly open to the Pope, in consistency with the whole theory of the Roman Church, to decline. The Church of Christ is not a partisan. She does not concern herself with forms of Government; she does not favour this or that faction; she knows no difference between democrat and aristocrat; she has no political prejudices, and looks on men only as Christians and spiritual beings. To accept Lamennais' challenge would have been to adopt a new and gratuitous policy by which the church would have handed herself over to one side, instead of embracing and comprehending all sides; because Lamennais' idea was not similar that of the Pope giving up his temporalities, but of tying up his alliance with crowned heads. That was the ruin of the temporal Crown of the Papacy, that it gave the wearer monarchical and aristocratical sympathies, whereas he ought to have only democratical sympathies, and therefore the abandonment of that course could not such a ground as this would have been a political notice party act. The event has shown that it would not have succeeded. This or something like it was once the dream of Pio Nono himself. He did not give up his crown, indeed, but he announced himself a democrat, and was the momentary idol of the Italian democracy. Sanguine hearts even in this country were swelling at the prospect, and we were told that we should see what we should see—something that would astonish us soon—a new order of things, a new combination of parties and principles that would had not yet witnessed. That was the talk of the day. But the combination was tried, and it would not work. The bubble burst, and the old *regime* returned. And so ended the democratical era of the Papacy, because such an idea was a flash idea, and nothing more. There was a swagger about it, an intellectual bravado, a defiance of old beats. It was one of those combinations which people create simply because they wish for it; it had a grand new look about it, surprising everybody, and making everybody stare—old dogma modernising itself into a nineteenth century discovery, the very last invention of the age, and the newest phenomenon of the intellect. It was a glorious hit, a magnificent stroke of speculation, to effect this identity of the old and the new, and to put the Papacy at the head of the intellect of the day as the representative of march of mind. It came to nothing, however, because it was, in reality, a piece of foppish, empty flash and speculative coxcombry, knocked off by the self-sprung inspiration of conceited brains, and that transcendental kind of genius which, from the foundation of the world, has never thought for one moment of what was true, but only of what was *fine*, and has therefore never been without some gaudy bubble.

But the present call upon the Papacy, the challenge which lies in the present course of events, is a totally different one from that which was given it by the enthusiasts of thirty years ago. The call upon the Papacy now is not to throw up its temporalities, because they connect it with one political party instead of with another, and therefore to throw them up as a party act, but to give them up in plain obedience to a course of events; nor does any one tell the Pope to throw himself upon the European democracy as a substitute for his temporal crown, but to throw himself upon his spiritual supremacy in exchange for it. The ideas of the two plans and lines of action are entirely different, and must not be confounded. The question now is, what is the Pope to do when it is quite clear that he is going to be deprived of one ground of his authority and left only another to go upon? The answer is, that if the one which is still about to be left him is the early and orginal ground of the Papacy, whereas the other is of later growth and the creature of events—if the one is its essential ground, all that, according to its own theory, it wants, the other a mere accident, which it professes itself quite able to do without—its natural and manly course is to give up the accidental appendage which its own communion grudges it, and throw itself at once upon its spiritualities. Nobody wishes the Papacy to try a new ground, to make a grand experiment, as Lamennais did, but only to go back to an old ground, and assume the position which it professes to have had antecedently to all accession of temporal power. The Roman Church is only undergoing the trial of a recall to first principles. If she cannot govern all the Christian world which belongs to her upon that anterior basis and by that original theory, all that can be said is that she is an impostor and her theory a lie, not by any proof from opponents, but by her own confession. To cling, then, with the desperation with which she is now doing to a confessedly merely accidental appendage to her spiritual power, as if all were going with it, is to betray a practical distrust in her own theory.

The Church had neither crown nor sceptre, not a foot of land under her rule, not the corner of a place in the politics of Europe; she did not appoint a Senator or a magistrate, or a constable, when St. Ambrose met Theodosius at the porch of the Cathedral of Milan and sent him away excommunicated and repelled from the altar. Can the Roman Church, with her triple crown on her head, do that now? If she cannot, the loss of the triple crown will not, at any rate, deprive her of the power, and that she cannot the very events of this movement show. The Pope denounces Victor Emmanuel as a robber and a parricide, but he dares not to deny that robber and parricide the sacraments. That robber and parricide enters the Pope's own territories as one of the faithful; he cannot be prevented from being a Christian by all the omnipotence of Rome. Is this a state of things to contend for, as if the Church would lose its power when its temporalities went? Lose her power, indeed! Why, what great power has she to lose if she cannot perform one spiritual act against the very leader in the sacrilege? Can she be much worse off when she has lost her temporalities? It is plain, at all events, that she is not to have the option, that the first son of the Church, the monarch who by position is such, is quite determined to show that if the Pope would not set a crown on him he can take one off the Pope. Jerusalem is even talked of as the field on which the rival of a spiritual Papacy is to be tried. This is, indeed, a rather too primitive prospect; it is not pleasant to be reminded so pointedly of early beginnings, and to have to face the perpetual mementoes of a *genius loci*, reminding us of times when neither Cardinals nor temporal Popes nor even spiritual Popes existed. This is for the Papacy to know itself. This return to such very first rudiments is discourteous; it is a lesson of humility given at the most inopportune moment. We do not like this examination into our emblazoned pedigree. There's, however, but one way of taking this challenge, and that is to come forward in the first instance, and accept it boldly. One must not, at any rate, fail by one's own confession. Rome has put out a theory, and she must not shrink from being thrown back upon it. The theory of her spiritual power ought to be strong enough for anything to be ready to respond to all trials, to meet all events, and carry her triumphant over all obstacles; and therefore why has she any repugnance to fall back upon it?

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

COBURG, OCTOBER 4.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort walked yesterday morning, accompanied by the Prince and Princess Frederick William, Princess Alice, and the Duke and Duchess of Coburg, to the Museum of Natural History, where they remained for some time inspecting its contents.

In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince Consort with the Duke and Duchess of Coburg, Prince and Princess Frederick William, Princess Alice, and Count Mensdorff, drove to Ketchendorff and walked in the neighbourhood.

The Royal dinner party in the evening comprised the Queen and Prince Consort, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, Princess Alice, their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Reuss, Count and Countess Alexander Mensdorff, Lord John Russell, Lord Augustus Loftus, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in attendance.

The Hon. C. Murray, her Majesty's Minister to the Court of Saxony, arrived at Coburg yesterday, and had the honour of being invited to dinner.

Viscountess Joceelyn and family have left Tollymore Park, where her ladyship has been staying with the Earl and Countess of Roden, for Sandringham Hall, Norfolk, to visit the Hon. Spencer and Lady H. Cooper.

Lord Powerscourt has arrived at Tollymore Park, on a visit to his venerable grandfather, the Earl of Roden.

Thurlow Dowling Esq., of the War-office, has arrived in Belfast, on a tour of inspection of barracks.

Lord Erne has been in Sligo during the last few days, and spent some time visiting his tenantry. He, has taken apartments at the Imperial Hotel.

Sir Henry Brownrigg, C.B., Inspector-General of Constabulary in Ireland, has arrived in Limerick to hold his half-yearly inspection of the force stationed in that district.

The Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P., Mrs. Monsell, and suite, who have been for some days past on a visit to Colonel and Mrs. Herbert, at Muckross, have left for Lord Dunraven's marine residence, at Sussex, Kenmare.

R. M. Ballew, Esq., M.P., has arrived at Burmeath.

Lord and Lady Clermont have arrived at their country residence, Ravensdale-park.

The Dean of Derry has left the Viceregal Lodge, for Fenninghams House, Wigtonshire.

Francis Spaight and Richard Russell, Esqrs., have been elected President and Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, Limerick.

The Right Hon. Colonel Herbert M.P., has left his seat, Muckross House, Killarney, to visit the Knight of Kerry at Valentia.

Lord Dunsany is staying at Dunsany Castle.

Thomas M. Persse, Esq., has arrived at 22, Half-moon-street, London, from Wiesbaden.

John Head Drought, Esq., has left Lettybrook for a short stay at Clyduff, Roscrea.

William H. Head, Esq., D.L., returned to Modreny House on Saturday, from Derrylanan Park.

The Right Hon. Lady Plunket, accompanied by the Hon. Gertrude Plunket, arrived at the Palace, Tuam, on Thursday.

A. A. Murray Kerr, Esq., Mrs. Kerr, and family, have returned to Newbliss House, from Newcastle.

Chichester S. Fortescue, Esq., M.P., Under-Secretary for the Colonies, is at present on a brief visit to the neighbourhood of Dundalk, and is residing at his seat, Red House, Ardee.

Lord Viscount Castlerosse, M.P., has left Kenmare House, Killarney, for Gresham-place, Belgrave-square, London.

The Hon. Paget O'Grady, now Lord Guillamore, has arrived in London, from Australia, to claim the estates of his late brother.

Colonel the Viscount Massereene and Ferrard has arrived at Pembroke, where his regiment, the Antrim Artillery, is now stationed.

The Lady Headley has returned to the family mansion, Aghadoe House, Killarney, from her ladyship's marine residence, at Rossbeigh.

LATEST ARRIVALS AT THE SHELBOURNE HOTEL.—Col and Mrs Campbell, Captain and Mrs Gray, Mrs Nash, family, and suite; G Lynch Staunton, Esq, Mrs and Miss L Staunton

now living in this town as a servant. The telegraph was at once resorted to, and a telegram giving a description of the deserter was received in Tralee by Sub-Inspector Maguire, who, with some of the men under him, at once set about making inquiry. Acting-Constable Fennell succeeded in discovering that Haynes had arrived in Tralee, but here all trace of him ended, and all attempts to find out his whereabouts proved abortive. Immediately on deserting, Haynes proceeded by rail to Mallow, and from thence to this town, where he arrived on Tuesday morning by the mail car. He then went to the house where his sweetheart resided for the purpose of arranging about their marriage, and remained there till bed time, when he left for the night, and returned again early next morning. We understand that he had made up his mind to return to his regiment by the morning train of Wednesday, when he heard that the police were watching for him at the station; it is also said that his sweetheart declared she would have nothing to do with him when she heard how he had acted—either or both of these causes had such an effect on his mind that instead of going off to the train as he intended, he went into a coal cellar at about 8 o'clock on last Wednesday, and made the desperate attempt at suicide already announced.—*Kerry Evening Post.*

NATIONAL CATTLE SHOW.—The balance sheet of the National Cattle Show held in Cork in the July of this year has now been made up, and exhibits a surplus, after payment of all expenses, amounting to within a fraction of £600, a result of which the local committee to whom the management was entrusted may well be proud. A meeting of the subscribers is intended to be held on the 1st of November, for the purpose of deciding on the mode in which the funds now at their disposal are to be allocated, and it is understood to be the general wish to devote them to purposes similar to that for which they were originally given—viz., the promotion and encouragement of agriculture in the county of Cork. By the terms of the arrangement between the local committee and the Royal Agricultural Society, the latter body are entitled to receive one-third of the surplus, but this, it is stated, is certainly seldom insisted on, and it is hoped that the proposition intended to be made by placing at their disposal two challenge cups, value £100 which the noble president of the society suggested should be called the Meade and Garde Challenge Cups, will be accorded to.—*Cork Constitution.*

WRECK OF THE AGNES ANDERSON.—TWO OF THE CREW DROWNED.—The wind continues to blow almost an incessant gale from W.N.W. and N.W. The effects upon the shipping in the Channel have been of the most disastrous character, both as regards the total destruction of many vessels, together with the loss of life which has accompanied the wrecks. To-day it is our painful duty to announce the total loss of a fine ship, the Agnes Anderson, of Dublin, Captain Keating, with two of her crew. This vessel left Dublin on Tuesday morning last for St. John, N.B., with a crew of 24 hands, besides the captain. The wind at that time was blowing from the South-west, but early on Wednesday morning it changed to N.W., and it blew a violent gale. The vessel was blown across to the Scotch coast and, despite the utmost exertions of her commander and crew, would instantly have gone ashore and been dashed to pieces, but she was at length brought to with two anchors down, when several of the crew got into one of the ship's boats, for the purpose, it would seem, of making an effort to reach the shore. They all, however, with the exception of two, returned on board. Fortunately for those who did so; for, but a short time elapsed from the time they had stepped on board, when the cable burst, causing the ship to heel over, so that the boat was capsized, and sank, carrying with it the two seamen which it contained. The vessel immediately drifted ashore, about two miles South of Portpatrick and became a total wreck, the only remainder of the crew having succeeded with difficulty in getting on shore, without having saved anything but the clothes which they had on at the time of the melancholy catastrophe. They arrived in Belfast by the Stranraer steamer, on Friday, and were conveyed to the Sailors' Home, from whence they were forwarded by the half past four o'clock train on Saturday afternoon, to Dublin. Captain Keating still remains at the scene of the disaster in charge of any portions of the wreck which may be washed ashore. The Agnes Anderson was of about 1,200 tons burthen, and was owned by Messrs. J. Martin & Sons, of North Wall, Dublin. In the Atlantic the gale has been most severely felt by the shipping, though, as yet, no definite estimate can be made of the amount of damage done. One vessel, the Flora, Captain Gill, arrived at our quays on Saturday from Miramichi, with loss of long and main boat bulwarks, which injury she sustained in the gale of 2nd October. The wind blew a strong gale the greater part of last night, accompanied at intervals by heavy showers of rain.—*Belfast News Letter.*

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last Mr. Andrew Hoschane, a very respectable and independent farmer, tenant to Miss C—x, the manor-house, Dunmanway, on the lands of Kilbarry, was riding through the town on his return home, when his attention was attracted by a threshing-machine on the farm of Mr. Florence Crowly. He went to see it at work, and spoke to the men about the way in which they should feed the machine with corn, at the same time taking up a portion of a sheaf in his own hand and placing it in the machine. He held the straw too long, and his hand was drawn in up to the elbow, when the horses stopped as if they could not pull on the work. Though placed in this dreadful situation—one he literally dreaded to name—he never uttered a syllable; he had to remain in that fearful agony for upwards of forty minutes before the machine could be taken to pieces and the mutilated limb released. Dr. Holmes and Dr. Young were in prompt attendance, when they had him removed into the town, and proceeded to amputate the arm, Dr. Donovan, of Castlebreen, was also sent for. Mr. Hoschane is an extensive farmer, and stood the amputation well; he now lies in rather a precarious state.

THE FATE OF WALKER.—The intelligence of the execution of Walker and his lieutenant in Honduras had drawn forth very satisfactory comments from the New York press. The *New York Times* points out that he owed his fate to the inefficiency of the American Government in enforcing the United States' laws, and to the countenance of the supporters in the North of Southern parties," it is observed, "had done their duty, and punished his violations of international law and of our own statutes, he could never have renewed the career which has had so disastrous an end."—*From the Times' City Article.*

A CRIMINAL WEEK.—This week has been specially distinguished for inquiries into murders; probably never in any one week before did the public journals present so many instances of the violent slaughter of men. At Aldershott two non-commissioned officers are shot at Wakefield an old lady is alleged to have been poisoned; at Arundel a man is stabbed to the heart; and in the metropolis a long chain of circumstantial evidence has justified the committal of Mullens for the murder of Mrs. Emsley. The details of each case are shocking enough, but they all yield in interest to the inquiry into the murder at Road. Mr. Slack's coming commission has come to an end—a most lame and impotent conclusion. Every inquiry, so far, at Road seems to begin with suspecting some one, and then a train of facts is collected in order to support the suspicion. First, a charge was trumped up against Miss Constance Kent, because one of her night dresses was missing; now a charge is gone into against the nurse because a chest-flannel is found. The entire mass of the evidence presented is worthless to support a charge of murder, and the police have seem to call for explanation from the nurse might have been gone into in July last. It would have been a gross injustice to have put a prisoner on her trial on evidence so frail, and we rejoice that Mr. Slack's inquiries, pursued in secret, have ended in utter defeat. The Road murderer will never be discovered till, apart from all previous suspicion, the inquiry begins by collecting the mere facts, and then seeking to attack the person to whom the facts point.—*Spectator.*

GROUSE AND PARTRIDGE SHOOTING IN SCOTLAND.—Our correspondent at Auchterarder writes us (the *Scotsman*) that as the season draws to a close, sportsmen have reason to congratulate themselves on the good grouse sport the moors have afforded. Several of the sportsmen have left their quarters, after making upon the whole a very good season of it; while others are still finding encouraging sport, and meet with a plentiful supply of birds. On this side the moors the sport has not, however, averaged previous years, either in the abundance or size of the birds. On Gleneagles, the sport has been fair. On Friday last, without going far on the moor, and in a few hours, one gun brought down 5 brace grouse, 2½ brace snipe, and 1 woodcock. It is something remarkable to see so many woodcock on these moors this year, where they have scarcely ever before been seen. Several have been bagged in Gleneagles this season, although there is a great scarcity of them. Partridge shooting was postponed this year for several days, and some have only very recently commenced. The feeds were not clear, and it was apparent the coveys were small and few. Although there is a considerable deficiency in the number of young birds—in many instances only two or three being seen in a covey—there is an abundance of aged birds. The heavy rains during the hatching season was undoubtedly disastrous, and carried off numbers, and the hail showers which prevailed frequently destroyed the eggs. Several landed proprietors in this neighbourhood have not yet commenced partridge shooting on their estates.

THE MOORS AND FORESTS.—The sportsman who could bag his 40 or 50 brace of grouse in August requires a long-range gun in October, besides a very quiet method of creeping round the knolls in place of open hunting before he can shoot even a few brace of the wary birds, which are now as swift of wing as the wildest hawks. Deer stalking is highly successful, and, as the forest days are drawing to a close, every stalker is intent on singling out the best stags and securing the largest heads for trophies of sport. In Glenstrathfarar Forest the Master of Lovat shot a stag the name and fame of which was familiar to many a sportsman who has ranged the glen during the last fifteen years in full expectation of getting a shot at "Old Square Toes," for such was the name by which this deer, which seemed to lead a charmed life, was well known. He was supposed to be about twenty years old, and his movements were often traced by the broad square track of his foot-prints, from which his title was derived. He weighed 18 stone when cleaned, and carried antlers of 10 tines. At Fasnakyle, Edward Ross, Esq., the champion of the Wimbledon Rifle Match, shot seven fine stags during a week's stay with Colonel Ingis. At the same place Major Wardlaw shot a stag with a beam-Dundonald of 10 tines. In the Reay Forest the Earl of shot by his had first-rate sport, a number of the stags that part of them the largest and widest antlers from of 10 tines, 32 inches. One of the heads had antlers thick; another 31 inches long, 22 inches wide, six inches hair thick. Keith Stewart M.P., his wife, and son, has also got 14 stags in the same forest. At Seaforth, chart, Lot Ashburton shot a stag with very perfect Royal head, length of antlers 33 inches, span 26½, 6½ thick, nine inches long, and caps on the tops of both antlers. Lochalsh Forest, Sir Arthur Chichester, shot stags and 9 hinds, up to the 1st of October.—*Inverness Courier.*

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A GENTLEMAN AT HORNSEY.—On Friday night an investigation, which lasted till a late hour, was held by Mr. Brent, deputy coroner for West Middlesex, at the Hornsey-wood House Tavern, Hornsey, on the body of Mr. Will ham Skinner, whose lifeless body was found in the New River, on Wednesday morning last. Mr. Samuel Skinner, of 18, Aldgate, high Street, identified the deceased as his brother, a married man, with several young children, residing at 30, Dalston-terrace, Dalston. He said the last time he saw him alive was about three weeks since, when there was no occasion to expect his death by any means, he being cheerful, and in his usual health. James Whiting, river-keeper at Highbury, proved finding the body of the deceased on Wednesday morning last, about nine o'clock, in the New River, at Highbury New Park. He was fully dressed, with the exception of his hat, which was afterwards found in the river, about a mile away. A police constable searched the body, and took possession of some documents and other articles which were found including a few coppers. Police-constable Wheaton, 517 N. produced the papers, &c., as also a sandwich, apparently a luncheon. The documents were perused by the coroner, and but briefly referred to, merely remarking that there was nothing in them to show the state of mind of the deceased, if he had committed suicide. One document was his last year's receipt for the payment of his life insurance. Mr. Thomas D. Everett, of Crouch-end, Hornsey, surgeon, examined the body of the deceased and externally found no marks of violence, no appearances of strangulation or fracture. He did not examine internally, and had, therefore, no positive proof of the cause of death. The brother was re-called, and further stated that for the last four years deceased had held a situation of over £200 a year. He left home cheerfully on the Tuesday morning, taking his usual luncheon in his pocket, and talked about returning to tea. Finding he did not return all night the wife called upon witness, and on applying at his situation they found he had been dismissed. The deceased was addicted to drinking habits. An adjournment was agreed upon for the purpose of a *post mortem* examination, and the production of other evidence.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—The Admiralty have decided upon commencing the building of another steel plated ship, of very large proportions, and fitted with engines of power calculated to give her a very high rate of speed. The new ship is intended to be 400 feet in length, which is nearly double that of many of our line-of-battle ships, and considerably greater than any other ship at present existing in the navy. Every device to render her as nearly shot-proof as possible will be adopted, and as she is to be armed exclusively with heavy Armstrong guns of great range, she will be the most formidable ship afloat. The cost of such a ship will necessarily be large, but it would be false economy to hesitate to provide ourselves, at any amount of cost, with vessels of a class that must have an advantage in a contest with the most formidable wooden ships, more especially when we see that France is busily occupied with these powerful engines of destruction. We must at least, keep pace with our neighbours in the adoption of improvements in naval warfare, however costly they may be. It would have been as wise to object to the adoption of steam in our navy on the score of expense as to urge the same objection now to the construction of iron-plated vessels.—*Observer.*

THE CHELSEA VOLUNTEERS DISARMING IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—On Sunday evening there was a fierce outbreak in the parish church of St George's-in-the-East, which seems to threaten that the disturbances which have so long prevailed there will never come to an end. The churchwardens, fearing that a riot might take place in consequence of the sentence of imprisonment passed on the dockyard labourer (Rowe) on Thursday last, determined on closing the galleries, and the whole of the congregation were placed in the body of the church. The prayers were read by the Rev. J. H. Hooper, who was constantly interrupted; in fact, the responses were bawled out by a large number of persons, whose evident determination was to drown the voices of the choristers in the organ-loft. In the second lesson the word "imprisonment" occurred. A loud laugh and shout followed its utterance, and the prayer for bishops and curates was received with coughing and hissing. The hymn-book in use at St. George's appears to be objectionable to the congregation, who endeavoured, by shouting and stamping of feet, to prevent Mr. Hooper being heard when giving out the hymns. The hymns were sung by the choir and paraded by the congregation—or rather by some 50 or 60 young men and women who had taken up their position in the north aisle. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. C. Hansard, who selected for his text the sixth chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel, verse 14, the subject being the sheep without a shepherd, which, of course, gave rise to some laughter, the people who frequent St. George's Church being ever ready to turn any expressions which may drop from the clergyman to serve their own purpose. The sermon was an earnest, practical exposition of the text, and certainly deserved better treatment than it received from those to whom it was addressed. Mr. Hansard, since he has been in charge of the parish, has conciliated the best feeling of the parishioners, who strive in every manner to assist him in the difficult duty he has to perform, but he has to contend against serious difficulties which are thrown in his way chiefly by young people who, it is more than suspected are not actuated by any religious principles in the opposition they offer to the services of the church.

VOLUNTEER MANŒUVRES.—On Friday afternoon a novel affair took place at Cromer, on the Norfolk coast, in the shape of an invasion by a supposed hostile force, who were attacked by another party of Volunteers. The Volunteers comprising the "enemy" were the 2nd Norwich company, under the command of Captain Patteson, 73 strong; the Cromer company, 40 strong, under the command of Captain Lord Suffield; and the Fakenham company, 60 strong, under the command of Captain Hoare. Lieutenant Harvey had the general command. The defending force was composed as follows:—The Stalham company, 30 strong, commanded by Captain Cubitt; the Aylsham company 67 strong, commanded by Captain Scott; and 20 gentlemen on horseback, commanded by Captain Chapman, of the 1st Bengal cavalry, and presumed to represent an irregular troop of horse. Captain C. Buxton, M.P., who was in the uniform of one of the corps raised in connection with the brewery of Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co., directed the movements of the defending party. It was taken for granted that the "enemy" had effected a landing; some crab-boats provided for this purpose not having been put into requisition as the sea was rather rough. The gallant defenders of their native shores were posted on the lighthouse cliff and commenced a fusillade on the approaching "enemy," upon whom, however, they did not succeed in making much impression, and after a short interval the order was given to fall back. The "enemy" scrambled up the cliff in excellent style and gradually drove their opponents before them. The latter, however, soon took up some fresh positions and some animated skirmishing followed, in which the mounted irregulars took part, the "enemy" by degrees finding their way into the town, where they were presumed to have surrendered at discretion. As 30 rounds of ammunition were served out per man some idea may be formed of the continued firing with which the ears of the hundreds—indeed, it may be said thousands—of spectators were assailed. Some of the firing was carried on at disagreeably close quarters, from behind hedges or any favourable shelter, and one member of the Norwich company was slightly wounded in the forehead with a cartridge. The whole affair passed off with much spirit.

THE ROAD MURDER.—Cork, Oct. 7.—It would be difficult to define the state of public opinion in this district with regard to the mysterious tragedy at Road-hill, Frome. It cannot be said that the public are disappointed at the result of the recent investigation at Trowbridge, for the true nature of that investigation was pretty generally known; yet a kind of dissatisfaction exists that nothing has been done, after all the expense and parade of speech on behalf of the prosecution. One opinion generally prevails—namely, that unless it please Providence to throw light on the dark deed, the Road murder will sink among the many undiscovered crimes. Indeed, people here claim a kind of precedent for such a misfortune; for, as few of your readers may remember, another very mysterious and horrible murder was perpetrated near Frome some years ago. A young girl was found one morning near to the high road, with her throat cut, and almost stripped of all she possessed. This crime, as yet unpunished, is almost forgotten now, and, in all probability, will be the fate of the dreadful tragedy which is now attaching such fearful notoriety to our district. The readers of your reports of the examination of Elizabeth Gough will remember that Mrs. Kent and Mr. Parsons both volunteered to make statements in connection with the case, but which the bench declined to receive. We have been put in possession of the substance of those statements, and think that we are justified, on every ground, in giving them publicity. Mrs. Kent, with the view of clearing her husband from suspicion which she knew to be unjust and unfounded, desired to state that she had passed a restless and uneasy night. She was prepared solemnly to assert that Mr. Kent could not by any possibility have left his bedroom during the night. It will be seen that the statement, though merely a repetition of what Mrs. Kent had before given in evidence is of great importance as regards Mr. Kent. It would be useless to conceal that the manner in which Mr. Kent gave his evidence has produced an unfavourable impression on the public mind here as elsewhere; and the act of locking up the policemen in the kitchen is not yet fully explained or understood. We have it from the best authority that Mr. Kent could have accounted very simply for this circumstance, which at first sight appears so suspicious. The explanation is, we believe, the following:—Mr. Superintendent Foley, thinking it not unlikely that an attempt would be made on Saturday night to burn something, desired Mr. Kent to place the two officers in the kitchen, where only a fire was. The superintendent advised that everything should be placed in its usual position, so as not to arouse suspicion. Therefore, as every one in the house knew that Mr. Kent was nightly in the habit of locking the kitchen door, he, leaving Mr. Foley's instructions in his mind, secured the door as usual. This, we believe, is the true and simple explanation of the hitherto hidden motive which actuated Mr. Kent in locking in the officers. Mr. Parsons' statement had also reference to Mr. Kent. On Tuesday evening, on his return home from Trowbridge, Mr. Kent was so indisposed that it was deemed advisable to call in Mr. Parsons, who accordingly attended. From this visit Mr. Parsons was of opinion that Mr. Kent was scarcely in a state in which, much reliance could be placed on his statements, as mentally and physically, he had received a shock which almost prostrated him.—*Correspondent of the Morning Post.*

DEFENCE OF LONDON.—No city scarcely could be under less favourable circumstances for defence, or its precincts less favourable for defensive positions, than London. It is true that some commanding eminences, so far as regards their height, may be found in most directions at five or six miles round the capital, but their real value is greatly reduced by their distance asunder, and by the broken ground, buildings, enclosures, trees, &c., which are completely interwoven with them. These could never be interfered with so long as measures of defence were merely preparative, and they could not be converted into effective arrangements for defence, in the short period of panic and confusion which would attend the actual emergency. The suburbs, or accumulated detached buildings extent in nearly every direction both between and beyond the radius of detached, by building amongst them is combustible; while shells, carcasses, and rockets would effect conflagrations in the more compact masses of buildings and premises in the rear. All this would tend to cause the greatest confusion, and very much impede any system of defence, however well arranged. While the enemy would threaten a great extent, and thus oblige the defenders to disseminate their forces, he could concentrate his own troops for the real attack within a limited front; and if the lines are forced in any single point by one great effort, the whole system of defence falls to pieces. The permanent works—that is, such as occupy any commanding position—must be in most cases, from the nature of the ground, at very great intervals, and could not prevent the enemy from penetrating between them; the intermediate lines or smaller works constructed to maintain the connexion, would be weak, and liable to be broken through; and the loss of any one of the more influential works, would at once cause an effectual opening to be made. Even if it were not captured, we might well contemplate judgments of the enemy being established, and maintained so near as to enable a powerful fire to be brought on it, from masses of artillery and riflemen, which would reduce its co-operating power to nothing.—*Sir John Burgoyne.*

TURKEY AT GENEVA.—A letter from Sion in Switzerland, of the 1st, in the *Independance* of Brussels, says: "An incident which reminds one of those which took place at Geneva on the 31st of August has just occurred here. On the occasion of the opening of the railway from Martigny to Sion, the station at the latter place was decorated for the reception of the shareholders of the Italian line. Garlands of flowers, triumphal arches, and national structures gave to the solemnity the appearance of a public fete. In the morning the municipal council was informed that French flags were to be hoisted on the triumphal arches, and some Swiss citizens were anxious to prevent it. In order to avoid any dispute a letter was drawn up and laid before the Council of State by the president of the municipal council himself, who strongly insisted on the necessity and the propriety of having no flags but those of the Confederation. The Council of State admitted that it would be proper to avoid anything that could wound the national feeling, and the Secretary of the Military Department was consequently deputed to call on the chiefs of the railway station and the tricoloured flags were removed, after which the crowd became pacified. On the arrival of the official train, however, the locomotive was observed to be decorated with French colours. Some young fanatic scarcely waiting until the train had stopped, jumped over the railings at the left of their lives, removed the flag and handed it to the officers of the company. All would have ended here if, from an inconsiderate manifestation which the people regarded as bravado, fresh French flags had not been hoisted up on the carriages of the train. The anger of the people then broke forth, and in order to prevent any further attack on the French colours, the gendarmerie of the Valais were called out by the Council of State, and, as a measure of precaution, two of the Swiss, who had been ringleaders in the first attack, were arrested. They were taken to the police-office, before which a large and noisy crowd soon assembled. They loudly demanded the release of their fellow-citizens, and threatened, in case of non-compliance, to break open the doors. A collision was about to take place between the people and the gendarmes, when some influential persons interfered, and effected a compromise. They gave bail for the appearance of the prisoners, and they were set at liberty amidst the cheers of the people. This put an end to all further tumult."

ENGLAND'S GLORIES.—England may be chastened; what daughter is she whom the mother chasteneth not? She may suffer that she may be purified; she may feel the breath of the tempest that sweeps past; she may feel the pressure of the tribulation that overtakes Continental Europe; but I believe on these two grounds, first, because she left the apostacy at the great Reformation; secondly, because we are reserved for the very last to bring in the latter-day glory—I say I believe that her country's sun will go on brightening like the shining light. The roll of her conquering drum-beat that encircles the earth will continue to the end, and the boom of her guns will be heard, the signal of deliverance to the oppressed, and of vengeance on the oppressor. Her flag will be unfurled in all winds, and her anchors dropped on every strand, and her sun will not set till it is lost in the rising splendours of that sunrise that will usher in the second millennium. With all her sins and faults it is a noble heritage—a land in which to live and die and leave one's children sure of the patronage of fair opportunity—a land in which one can lie down beneath the overshadowing pinions of the public peace, and rise amid the protection of a pure and enlightened public sentiment. Here sovereignty is fatherhood, and loyalty is love. Law never becomes tyranny, and liberty rarely degenerates into licence. Sophia is the metropolis of Europe, the lighthouse of the earth. Founded on the Everlasting Rock, she holds up the imperishable light of an open Bible; and in its light the ships of all lands pass and repass on the sea of life with thankful salutations. The great hurricanes of successive revolutions have struck it, and spent their force on it and retired. The great sea waves of the agitated nations have smitten it, and retired shattered and broken. Shoals of priests and flocks of cardinals and bishops and Jesuits, attracted by its brightness and anxious to quench it, have rushed at it like the wild seagulls, only to dash themselves in pieces and lie dead at its base. She still says:—

Sail on, sail on, ye stately ships,
And with your floating pomp the ocean span
Be mine to guard this light from all eclipse,
Be yours to bring man nearer unto man."

—*Dr. Cumming.*

CHANGE OF CLIMATE.—It would be presumption in me to interpose a word in an argument on pure physics between Sir Henry James and the Astronomer Royal and Prof. Hennessy. There are, however, some geological considerations in Sir Henry's speculations which are not at variance with my own that, as I have taken a part in the discussion, I should not wish it to be supposed that I even tacitly agreed with them. There is no proof, nor any good evidence in favour of the supposition that periods of tranquil deposition and periods of disturbance were ever common to the whole globe. On the contrary, everything is in favour of the belief that, during all geological time, tranquil periods of deposition and periods of disturbance which are in different parts of the globe, just as they are now. That "whole races of animals and plants" have ever been "utterly and entirely annihilated over the whole world," is a gratuitous supposition taken up at one time by geologists from want of proper consideration of the facts of the case. They unconsciously assumed a continuity of succession in the deposition of the groups of strata which can never be proved, though in many instances it may be disproved from the evidence furnished by the fossils. I have often discussed this question with the late Edward Forbes and others, and have arrived with them at the firm conviction that the change in the forms of life inhabiting the globe may have always been as slow and gradual as it has been during the historic period. We know that some species have become extinct, not only for particular localities but for the whole world, even within the last few centuries. The introduction of new forms and the sudden disappearance of others, and sudden changes in the rocks is found in a vertical succession of beds is due to the fact of our having one group of beds deposited during the middle, or end, perhaps, of one great geological period, resting directly on the undisturbed surface of another group of beds belonging to some anterior period; nothing having been deposited in that particular locality during the whole vast interval by which the lapse could be computed. My friend Sir Henry refers to the production of the corrugation of the strata, and that of the joints, faults, and cleavage, which traverse them, to the shutting of the protuberant mass of the globe, and says that that shutting is produced by the elevation of mountain chains. But as a matter of fact, every mountain chain can be shown to be accompanied by corrugated strata and faults, and sometimes by cleavage, and even, perhaps, by systems of joints, in such a way as to show that all these structures are the result of one and the same operation. Not that each chain was raised over the line of greatest intensity of the largest endurance of a comparatively widely spread disturbing force, which, nevertheless, was limited to a certain part of the crust of the globe. It appears to me, then, that, to be strictly consistent, Sir Henry should refer the elevation of mountain chains themselves to the slow and gradual shifting of the earth's axis and its protuberant equatorial mass; but then, in that case, where are we to seek for the cause of this shifting?—*J. Beete Jukes.*

INQUESTS.

Dr. Kirwan held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a female infant found in the bank of the Royal Canal yesterday morning, by a man named Michael Watts, of Gloucester-place, shoemaker. About seven o'clock yesterday morning he was going home with a pair of boots for a customer, when he perceived a bundle wrapped up in brown paper. On opening it he discovered the body of a fine female infant. He immediately afterwards gave it in charge to Police-constable John Larkin, 44 C, who had it removed to South Anne-street Library, to have an inquest held upon it. The policeman, 58 C, corroborated the above testimony. Surgeon Porter examined the body, and deposed that it was of violence were on it; the child was born alive, and he believed that death resulted from neglect, ignorance, or inattention on the part of the mother. Verdict accordingly.

Another inquest was held yesterday, on the body of Edward Marpuy, aged 50, living at No. 2, Grant's-row, off Mount-street. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased worked as a labourer at the Hibernian Gas Works, and other places. He left a wife and seven children. His wife deposed that on Saturday he went out to work as usual, and returned about one o'clock with his wages. She was out at the time on business, and did not see him till he was brought home dead. He had complained of palpitation of the heart for a considerable time, and her impression was that, influenced by the disease, he had fallen into the water while standing on the verge of the basin. Anne Walsh, the daughter of deceased, corroborated the above testimony. Philip Kinsley deposed that he knew deceased, and worked with him. He saw him standing near the water, but he did not know how he fell into it. Verdict—"Found drowned, but that as to how deceased got into the water there was no evidence to show." The character of deceased was very good, and there was not the slightest suspicion that he committed suicide.

Correspondence.

CROSSES OF WOOD AND STONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—The object of wishing to put down the system of crosses of wood and stone, which, I am sorry to say, is becoming one of long standing, if possible, is to prevent their introduction into or on our Protestant places of worship, subject now largely disfigured in your most accurate journal.

As to Sandymount Church, it is very much to be regretted in the beginning—not upon the service, or the performances of it, was altered from the usual simple Protestant form or manner to what is called Puseyite; and, moreover, that numerous distorted and otherwise repulsive figures were scattered throughout the interior of the church in a manner not the ordinary building. That the Protestant parishioners disapproved this—not now—of both the manner of the service and the hideous figures is not to be denied; and it is hoped that any of the parishioners who then took an interest in re-storing the service and the church will now come forward and make and remove the denial that has appeared in your paper of this morning.

Certain it is that the grotesque figures systematically and intentionally built into the walls of the church were ordered to be removed by the Archbishop before he would consecrate it. Query—Has the church ever been consecrated? That the figures are for the most part removed now is plain to be seen; that the service now is restored to its simple Protestant form is also plain to be seen; but that the Archbishop and the congregation of Sandymount have ever been informed of the church and the service, or the purport of it, in the beginning (not now), connect with consecration, I doubt. However, the subject will bear a further inquiry, and this may perhaps lead to it. If I have not misrepresented the facts, I am sure I have the authority for the statement, and I am sure it is a matter of cause which it is to be regretted. Your excellent article of this morning does not sympathise with.—Your obedient servant,

OLD TIMES.

STREET NUISANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, October 2.

DEAR SIR,—The public generally owe you a deep debt of gratitude for the facility which you afford them for exposing the grievances and annoyances of which they have occasion to complain, in the columns of your influential and emphatically *the Times of Dublin*. Permit me, therefore, to call the attention of the police authorities to the gross neglect which is evinced by the policemen on duty in Upper Abbey-st. and Marlborough-st. The footway on the south side of Marlborough-st. is a perfect nuisance, which ought not to be allowed to exist in a city of the importance of Dublin. Here, on a fine day, the footway is literally thronged with a motley crowd of idlers, who, instead of keeping moving, as the duty of a policeman requires, are allowed to congregate in front of the shops, and to obstruct the passage of the public. Here, on a fine day, may be seen, in the shade, and a pretty large shade it is, a number of the unemployed of the vicinity, and, consequently, of the worst class of the community, basking in the sun, and, with an occasional exception, smoking short pipes. Here, too

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Correspondence from Paris is to Sunday evening :—

The new paper, *La Nouvelle*, speaking of the religious ceremony on Friday at Notre Dame for the Marquis de Pimodan, says, "A very small number of persons was present at the ceremony."

The *Journal des Debats* may be accepted as a witness ; it says—

"There had been no preparation made at the cathedral, the choir only was hung in black. The church hardly sufficed to contain the large crowd which filled the nave, and among whom we observed the notabilities of Parisian society and of our former political assemblies, as well as several Pontifical volunteers."

Alluding to the scene at the church door after the ceremony, the *Debats* adds :—

"This child was the son of General de Pimodan. Many superior officers of the army came up to him to press his hand, and the crowd accompanied him to the carriage."

The *Gazette de France* says :—

"Notwithstanding the early hour, the nave of the immense cathedral was completely filled, and a numerous crowd, composed of men of all ranks and of every condition, were obliged to place themselves in the side aisles. We name no one, for our paper would not suffice to contain all the names illustrious in the past or the present. The numbers of the working classes particularly struck us. It was an eloquent protest against the pretension of certain papers, which repeat daily that among the people there is no religious feeling. The child is the son of General de Pimodan. The ladies kissed him, and all the men tried to take him by the hand."

The *Ami de la Religion* says :—

"All the pomp consisted in that immense concourse which filled the sacred edifice, and the deep devotion with which the crowd witnessed the touching ceremony. Among the crowd were observed illustrious persons, notabilities of the Parliament and the press, Generals of our wars in Africa and the Crimea, members of the magistracy and the bar, and officers in uniform, who filled the edifice, which was literally too narrow to contain them, as on days of the greatest solemnities. We saw there men of all opinions," &c.

A person who has just returned from Belgium mentions that, having occasion to call on an official on reaching the French territory, he observed in his office a list of 84 newspapers which are prohibited from entering France. This person observed to the functionary that it would be much more simple to post the names of the four or five newspapers which are still permitted to enter by the Belgian frontier than to let the world know that there were 84 newspapers of which they are not.

The following narrative, compiled from official documents, will show with what facility a French military force, in a period of profound peace, can take possession of a neutral territory :—On the 7th of February, 1832, a naval division, commanded by Captain Gallois, sailed from Toulon, composed of the ship of the line Suffren, of 100 guns, the frigates Artemise, of 52, and the Victoire, of 44 guns, carrying 1,200 men of the 66th Regiment of the Line, under the command of Colonel Combes. Captain Gallois, of the Royal navy, was a veteran of the First Empire, and combined in his own person the soldier and the sailor. His lion's face produced an effect on the most daring, and the obedience which followed was electric. He opened his sealed orders in the Straits of Messina on the 15th of February, in the midst of the officers who were lounging on the deck of his ship, and whose anxiety was intense. Captain Gallois, who was a man of much humour, amused himself with exciting the curiosity of his officers by a significant smile. The squadron passed through the straits, doubled the eastern point of Calabria, and entered the Adriatic. Officers and men then exclaimed, "Italy—Italy, we are going to plant the tricoloured flag in Italy." On the 22nd the ships entered the port of Ancona, the Suffren leading and the Artemise last. The fleet anchored, the mole being on the left, and the citadel on the right. An Austrian frigate and a brig of war were moored within the mole. Pratique having been granted, a boat came off shore with the Captain of the vessel and the French Consular agent. Captain Gallois received them with his usual courtesy, and told them that he was conveying troops to the Morea, and that on his passage he touched at Ancona to forward dispatches to the French Ambassador at Rome, and that after having taken a supply of provisions and water he should continue his voyage. On taking leave of his visitors Captain Gallois invited them to breakfast the following day. During the breakfast the captain of the port was more communicative, and the French commander received all the information he required. He learned that the citadel was garrisoned by 400 of the Pope's regular troops, commanded by an old officer who had served under Napoleon ; that the town was defended by National Guards only, and that the Austrian frigate had on board 200 regular troops besides her crew. Captain Gallois' instructions expressly commanded him not to land any troops except with the consent of the Papal authorities. He reflected that it might require several weeks to obtain such a consent ; that the Austrians had already a foot in Ancona and in the north in the Legations, who might enter Ancona in the teeth of the French ; that the expedition would have a ridiculous conclusion, and that a war which it was endeavoured to prevent would become inevitable. Gallois hesitated no longer ; he placed his instructions in his pocket, and determined to take possession of Ancona that very night. Orders were given for the landing, and were received with enthusiastic cheers. Two lieutenants of the Artemise proposed to fight a duel in order to have the command of the marines, which were ordered to land. Captain Gallois put and end to the difficulty by ordering that none of the crew of the Artemise should land. The first impediment offered to the invaders was by the gates of the town, but they soon fell under the hatchets of the 60th. The various guards within the town were surprised and arrested, and the colonel-commandant was himself captured by Colonel Combes. The citadel was defended by two pieces of cannon, which commanded the street leading to it. But when the French were advancing to attack it a white flag was hoisted. Lieutenant Penaud, now Admiral, answered it, and negociations were commenced. The first result was an armistice of two hours, and subsequently a capitulation was signed by Colonel Combes and the besieged. It was agreed that the citadel should be held by 100 Papal soldiers in conjunction with as many French. The remainder of the Papal troops were permitted to return to Rome with arms and baggage, and those in the citadel were to do the same should the Austrians march on Ancona, with this reservation, that the Papal troops having quitted Ancona were bound not to take arms in favour of Austria, nor of any other power at war with France. It was agreed, in conclusion, that the Papal standard should continue to be hoisted on the citadel of Ancona, in conjunction with the French flag on the same flagstaff.

A sad accident occurred at 4 o'clock on Thursday at the Theatre of the Hippodrome, in the Champs Elysees. One of the cables drawn across the stage by 25 men, under the direction of M. Niemeczek and the ropemaker under his orders, broke suddenly. M. Niemeczek was in the act at that moment on the highest part of the edifice of the stage, nearly 75 feet from the ground. M. Hippolyte Niemeczek, 24 years of age, was killed on the spot; M. Louis, his brother, was wounded in his legs; and the father was seriously injured in the fall. Every assistance was immediately afforded the sufferers by two surgeons in attendance. It is said that the usual precautions were adopted by the director of the establishment. It was, moreover, the duty of M. Niemeczek, sen., to examine the ropes and see that they were in good order. They were, no doubt, rotted by the long continuance of the rain. M. Niemeczek or his son could alone perform this duty, inasmuch as to do so they had to walk 300 feet on a rope suspended at a great height. The director of the theatre has announced that a representation will be given at the theatre for the benefit of the sufferers and of their unfortunate family, which, no doubt, will be numerously attended.

The *Siecle* remarks at some length on the report presented by Count Cavour at the opening of the Piedmontese Parliamentary Session :—

"For a long time past neither history nor diplomacy has had to register a document so important as the report of Count Cavour on the annexation of the new Italian provinces. The question is in the constitution of a kingdom really new. It is no longer Piedmont, whose destinies are at stake, but those of Italy. Twenty-two millions of Italians are called on to form one State, and a sixth great Power rises into existence. To whom is due the merit of this great result, by which the face of Europe may be changed ? The report of the Sardinian Ministry does not conceal that it is due to the principal of non-intervention proclaimed by France and maintained by the attitude of Italy. France, therefore, is foremost in the work of Italian liberty. The union of the Sardinian Parliament, the skill of the Cabinet, and the courage of Garibaldi, would perhaps have been useless, if the strong hand of France had not been stretched out to check the enemies of the Italian movement."

The writer then examines the conduct of Piedmont in the late important conjuncture, and comes to the conclusion that King Victor Emmanuel could not have acted otherwise than he has done :—

"Could or ought the Sardinian Cabinet to have acted otherwise? The report examines this serious question, and, with us, replies that its conduct was dictated by prudence and the force of circumstances. In fact, what would Pontifical and Neapolitan Italy have shortly become if a regular centralising Power had not laid hold of the movement, and guided it for the advantage of Italy ? Already counter-revolution had loudly declared itself in Pontifical Italy. It had generals and an army who talked of nothing less than the restoration of the dethroned Princes. In Neapolitan Italy, if it was not counter-revolution that was threatening, it was divisions among men, rivalry of passions and political divergences, which disturbed the existing state of things. If those divisions, this rivalry, and those divergences were tolerated, they might become envenomed, and prove a calamity for Italy, and the power which the Liberator of Sicily and of Naples has hitherto exercised so nobly run the risk of passing into other hands. It is necessary, therefore, for the future welfare of Italy to come to a final determination. The moment is decisive. Every lucky chance presents itself of being able to unite 22 millions of men under the same sceptre, and of making Italy a nation; to-morrow, perhaps, it would no longer exist."

The following anecdotes are related in several circles in Paris. I give them as they are told, without guaranteeing their exactness :—The day after the battle of Castelfidardo General Caldini received the Count Bourbon de Chalus and some other French officers who had capitulated. In the course of conversation one of the French officers said, "Well, General, you have beaten us, but we shall soon have our turn, for General Goyon and our countrymen under his orders are not far off." To which the General replied, "You must think me very simple to have come here without the very Emperor's permission. It was I who settled the campaign with him at Chambery, and his last recommendation was that if the matter was to be done it should be done quickly." In a letter which Victor Emmanuel wrote a short time since to the King of Naples at Gaeta, he said, speaking of Garibaldi, "I try to beat him ; try to catch him ; and, above all, hang him !" I am assured that the King of Naples repeated these words to a great personage now or lately at Gaeta. With all this Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi will probably be the best friends in the world when they meet ; but the "Re Galantuomo" occasionally passes through phases of temper not quite in keeping with his designation.

SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Sion, in Switzerland, of the 1st, in the *Independance* of Brussels, says :—

"An incident which reminds one of those which took place at Geneva on the 31st of August has just occurred here. On the occasion of the opening of the railway from Martigny to Sion, the station of the latter place had been decorated for the reception of the shareholders of the Italian line. Garlands of flowers, triumphal arches, and national steamers gave to the solemnity the aspect of a public fete. In the morning the Municipal Council was informed that French flags were to be hoisted on the triumphal arches, and some Swiss citizens were anxious to prevent it. In order to avoid any dispute, a letter was drawn up and laid before the Council of State by the President of the Municipal Council himself, who strongly insisted on the necessity and the propriety of having no flags but those of the Confederation. The Council of State admitted that it would be proper to avoid anything that could wound the national feeling, and the Secretary of the Military Department was consequently deputed to call on the chiefs of the railway station, and the tricoloured flags were removed, after which the crowd became pacified. On the arrival of the official train, however, the locomotive was observed to be decorated with the French colours. Some young men, scarcely waiting until the train had stopped, jumped over the railings at the risk of their lives, removed the flag, and handed it to the officials of the company. All would have ended here if, from an inconsiderate manifestation which the people regarded as bravado, fresh French flags had not been hoisted up on the carriages of the train. The anger of the people then broke forth, and in order to prevent any further attack on the French colours, the gendarmery of the Valais were called out by the Council of State, and, as a measure of precaution, two of the Swiss who had been the ringleaders in the first attack were arrested. They were taken to the police-office, before which a large and noisy crowd soon assembled. They loudly demanded the release of their fellow citizens, and threatened, in case of non-compliance, to break open the doors. A collision was about to take place between the people and the gendarmes when some influential persons interfered and effected a compromise. They gave bail for the appearance of the prisoners, and they were set at liberty amid the cheers of the people. This put an end to all further tumult."

THE BATTLE OF SANTA MARIA.

PARIS, SATURDAY EVENING.—Copious details have been received of the last victory of Garibaldi over the Royal troops. Since the affair of Cajazzo, on the 22nd ult., no affair of importance had taken place, both parties merely keeping up a very desultory and harmless fire at each other across the Volturno. On the 25th the Royalists made a bold attempt to cross the river at Limatola, where there is a ford ; but two battalions of Medici's brigade proved sufficient to defeat it. On the 30th powder and shot were wasted by both sides on a large scale. The Royalists brought down their guns to the very edge of the river, but all their efforts only succeeded in setting fire to a barn. There must have been great loss of life but for the providential awkwardness of the gunners. It is difficult to say who made the worse practice of the Royalists or Garibaldians. The result of at least twelve hours' firing was only 30 men wounded. On Monday, however, the affair was most serious. The correspondent of the *Presse*, writing from Naples on that day, describes graphically, from the account of the battle, which he gathered in Naples, and the manner in which it was received by the *plebs*. He says :—

"Nothing from the camp but confused and conflicting rumours. On the whole, it would seem that the lines of Garibaldi were attacked simultaneously in different quarters, the line of battle extending from Santa Maria to Maddalino. After a desperate struggle the Royalists were driven back. At twelve the following telegram was posted up in the streets :—

"GENERAL MILLWITZ TO GENERAL SIDONI, AT CAPUA :

"TO GENERAL BIXIO AND THE MINISTER OF WAR AT NAPLES.

"'The Dictator orders me to inform you that we are victorious all along the line.

"'Santa Maria, four p.m.'

"'Nine p.m.—I am just returned from a walk in the streets. They are illuminated *à giorno*. The mob insisted upon it, going about the town shouting 'Lights, lights !'

"The lazzaroni entered several houses and threatened the owners with fine and imprisonment if their windows were not lighted up. Huge crowds walking arm in arm are perambulating the town shouting patriotic songs and waving patriotic symbols. The boys make a terrible clatter, and shout loudly. In another place, Father Gavazzi is haranguing the people, and giving his account of the battle:—'The sucking Bourbon (he says), wanted to spend in Naples, the 4th, his own *fete*-day. He had promised his people that he would, and his people rubbed their hands, and went their way rejoicing.

'What did he do last night ? Why, after sending his Bavarians in our direction further than Cajazzo, to draw off our attention, at the same time he brought all his troops out of Capua—34,000 men, my children—they sailed forth by the Neapolitan gate, and debouched along the main road and the railway. The horse ran on in front, covering half a league; then came the guns; the infantry formed the tail. They fell upon Santa Maria. They found 37 men at the advanced posts—37 against 34,900 ! The fighting was desperate; but reinforcements came up, and then more reinforcements still pressed forward and again, and again, passing on in a constant stream. The fight was terrible. It lasted five hours; but at last victory was ours. The Royalists were routed and fled. But before Capua they found Garibaldi lining the road. Our general had allowed them to come out of their burrow, and had merely cut off their retreat. The 34,000 Royalists, therefore, found themselves hemmed in by bayonets. The carnage was fearful. The wounded were flung into the Volturno, already choked with corpses. Our slain are avenged. As for the Bavarians, who had come to Ancona, with this near Maddaleni, they were all killed—all but eight who hid themselves in a mill under meal bags. Great battle! Great Victory ! Viva Garibaldi !'"

Extravagant and absurd as it appears Gavazzi's account is borne out by the details that have reached Paris. The Neapolitan general's plan was very simple, and ought to have annihilated the Garibaldians had it been carried out as vigorously as it was skilfully devised. His object was to break their line, which extended from Santa Maria to Santa Maria, while he turned the flanks of both these positions. Owing to their habitual carelessness the Garibaldians had a narrow escape. At four in the morning, when they began stirring, the communication between Santa Maria and Sant Angelo was already interrupted. The fighting commenced immediately—the Garibaldians resorting to the most infallible method of securing victory—disregarding manœuvres and going right at them. In the morning, however, the Royalists gained considerably, and doubtless if the Bavarian troops gained possession of a hill which commanded the Garibaldians' position at Saint Angelo, and mowed them down by fifties and hundreds with a ploughing fire of musketry and grape. At twelve Garibaldi succeeded in rallying his forces, which were falling back, and inspirited them to such an extent that they rushed to the fight with such fury that the Neapolitans, who conceived themselves masters of the field, were taken aback and thrown into confusion. At three p.m. the Royalists fled back in disorder, with the Garibaldians at their heels, and the day was won. This is the hardest fought action of Garibaldi's present campaign ; and, according to various accounts, it is due chiefly to his own personal dash and gallantry—marching in front of the troops, and rushing forward where the fire was most murderous. The Anglo-Hungarian Brigade, as usual, carried off all the honours of the day. Colonel Spangaro is also stated to have greatly distinguished himself, his brigade capturing no less than seven guns. The Calabrian and Sicilian levies, which had never been under fire, are stated to have evinced great reluctance to receive the *baptême de feu*.

The Pope has not, it seems, given up his intention of quitting his capital, but only suspended it, at the pressing entreaties of General de Grammont.

NAPLES.

The *Giornale Officiale*, of Naples, contains the following proclamation from the Minister of Police :—

"Citizens,—Many people confound religion with its Ministers, and because some unworthy priests, by troubling consciences and exciting scandal, place the Government under the necessity of adopting vigorous measures, the belief is entertained among weak-minded people, who cannot discriminate between causes and persons, that Catholic worship is offended in its representative. The Ministry repeats that it respects and will cause to be respected the worship of our fathers and all holy things. But the unworthy priests who abuse their Ministry by confounding the things of Heaven with those of earth, the Gospel with politics, and who hate the national movement and the resurrection of our great country, are doubly guilty towards God and the nation ; it is then a solemn duty for the Government to seek them out and to punish them. If it did not do so the independence of the civil power would be compromised, as it was in the middle ages ; the citizens would not be equal before the law, and there would be a State within the State. Justice for all. The law is inexorable.

"R. CONFORTI."

FRANCE AND DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, OCTOBER 1.—At the opening of the ordinary session of the Danish Chambers, which always takes place on the 1st of October, the day appointed by the constitution of 1849 for the annual meeting of the Chambers, it was hoped that the King would have been present with the ceremonial customary on such occasions in the Chamber of Deputies ; but this was not the case, the King having delegated two of his Ministers, M. Mourad, Minister of Public Worship, and M. Casse, Minister of Finance, to read the Royal patent for the opening of the session of the Chambers. After these Ministers had declared, in the name of the King, the two Chambers opened, the assembly proceeded immediately to the nomination of its president, and two vice-presidents. M. Bregendael having obtained the greatest number of votes, took possession of the chair, and Colonel Techerning and Baron Blixen Binecke were respectively declared first and second vice-presidents of the Second Chamber. In the First Chamber, M. Brunn was chosen president, and M. Madvig first, and M. Lehmann second vice-president.

The business of the two assemblies being thus constituted, with their respective secretaries, two Chambers would have commenced their legislative labours on the 2nd, but it will be convenient briefly to state the domestic affairs of the kingdom of Denmark, properly so called, without having any power to extend them to those which relate to the administration of the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, which, although places under the sceptre of the King of Denmark, form politically part of the States of the Germanic Confederation.

The Government has prepared for submission to the deliberations of the Chambers a number of projects of law amounting to not less than about 50, among which are several very important measures touching the home and foreign policy of Denmark. The session, therefore, is likely to be long and laborious. Old quarrels with rancorous feelings against Prussia and Austria, and, consequently, all Germany, will undoubtedly give rise to animated debates in representative assemblies.

It is generally known that, owing to the powerful support which Denmark has received from the French Cabinet, the relations of this country with Germany, far from being more amicable, have become more embittered with regard to certain questions. The feeling of the Danes, which has existed ever since the foundation of the monarchy, which is more ancient than that of any other in Europe, inclines them strongly to resist yielding to the demands of any foreign prince or nation. An example of this occurred during the war with the Germanic Confederation in 1848, when Denmark refused to cede a single point in the disputes which at that time, and ever since, have formed the chief difficulties between Denmark and Germany, and, supported by France, the Government appears ever inclined to yield to the exigencies of the two great Powers who act in the name of the Confederated States of Germany.

DENMARK.

We take the following from the *Dagbladet* of the 2nd October :—

"The Rigsdag, or Parliament, was opened yesterday. The two Chambers were immediately constituted. The Landsthing elected as President M. Brunn, member of the Supreme Court; and the Folkthing gave the Presidency to M. Bregendahl.

"His Majesty King Frederick II. arrived at Copenhagen last Sunday, and wherever he has shown himself he has been warmly received by the population."

SPAIN.

Some of the Madrid journals of the 2nd assert that the Spanish Government appears at last disposed to take such measures with respect to the States of the Holy See as are called for by the difficult circumstances in which religion is placed in Italy, and they announce that M. Rios, Ambassador at Rome, had left for his post, and had received orders to pass by Barcelona to receive his final instructions from the Queen and the Council. The *Correspondencia* says that M. Jobssalin, a substitute of the Procureur Imperial at Paris, having obtained an audience of the Queen at Barcelona to express his thanks for having been made a Commander of the Order of Charles III., her Majesty took occasion to say that she deeply regretted the state of the sea had prevented her reaching Mahon in time to see the Emperor and Empress of the French in the visit their Majesties were kind enough to make to that place on their way to Algiers ; and her Majesty added that she regretted it still more on hearing that the Empress had had the affliction to lose her sister, the Duchess of Alba. The *Espana* says that the statement made for days past of the principal Carlist chiefs intending to recognise Queen Isabella is confirmed, and that the secretaries of General Cabrera and M. Arias Teijeiro are now in Madrid making the necessary arrangements for the submission of those two personages.

MONTENEGRO.

A correspondent, writing from St. Petersburgh Sept. 28th, observes :—

"It is true that it is considered in many countries in Europe that the expression of opinion in the periodical journals is the expression of the opinion of the public, and even a certain number amongst them as the expression of the policy of their Governments, I should consider myself authorised to believe that Russia cannot console herself for the act of violence of which Prince Danielo of Monteregro was the victim on the 12th of August at Cattaro. It appears now, from articles and correspondence inserted in the most influential Russian journals, that the defunct Prince, upon whom the warmest eulogiums were lavished for his courage and his bravery, was, while living, a creature entirely devoted to the views of Russian policy in the countries over which he held sway, and that he was particularly destined to execute great things in that quarter when opportunity served, and many people here looked upon him as a second Garibaldi, predestined to give liberty to the western provinces of the Porte by enfranchising all the Christian inhabitants thereof, and, above all, those of the orthodox rite of the Greco-Greek Church, from the shocking yoke of Turkey. The sudden death of Danielo unfortunately put a stop to the execution of the vast projects resolved upon many years previous to this demise. As the present Prince, the youthful Nikissa Pietrovich, who was proclaimed successor of Danielo immediately after the death of the latter, is not endowed with a character so enterprising and energetic as was the defunct, on account of the education which he received in Paris, and of the sentiments of humanity with which he was inspired in France, while sympathy is felt for him in St. Petersburg, and he is regarded as a man whose character will prevent him from ever being equal to the circumstances in which he may be placed ; nay, that he will never be fit to take the lead in any grand movement, even with the support of Russia, in the four Slavic provinces of European Turkey ; and although the administration of the oath of obedience has recently taken place in presence of France and Russia, in favour of Prince Nikissa, by the civil and military functionaries of Montenegro, we may consider that this young Prince is not destined to remain a long time at the head of the Government of the Montenegrin countries, the policy of Russia there requiring the presence of a more vigorous and spirited chief, always ready and capable of carrying out the great mission of the deliverance of the Greek Christians in all those provinces, at present enjoying tranquillity, who obey the immediate or suzerain authority of the Sultan of Constantinople.

"In spite of whatever the journals devoted to the policy of France may say, I beg you to believe that the understanding between Russia and Austria has lately made such progress that these two great Powers have now agreed with Prussia upon the great conservative and revolutionary questions which continue to agitate Europe. The conference of the three Sovereigns, which will undoubtedly take place at Warsaw in the course of the present month, at which all the respective Ministers of Foreign Affairs will be present and at which a political agreement will positively be signed by the three great Monarchs of the North, will give all peaceable and moderate people in Europe that tranquillity which they so ardently desire.

PERSIA.

The last number of the *Vehnis* of Teheran, the official journal of the Persian Court, announces the accomplishment of an important measure, that as many as 15,000 nomade families, who used to live partly by trafficking partly by brigandage, have been induced to organise themselves as colonists in villages built at the cost of the Crown on the right bank of the Arras (ancient Araxes) and in the plains of Mogane. These families belong to the warlike tribe of the Chahsevene, which for centuries have been the terror of the peaceable populations, and especially of caravans. By becoming sedentary these families, who consist of about 150,000 individuals, will render great service to agriculture. The military chief (Sardar), Aziz Khan, powerfully aided the Government in inducing them to become colonists, and he has been rewarded recompensed by the Shah. The same journal announces that on the 16th August his Persian Majesty left Teheran on a grand hunting excursion in the forests of Amame, at 15 hours' distance from the capital, and that Mr. Alison, the English Minister, accompanied him.

NEW ZEALAND.

The following statistics, relative to the European and native populations of New Zealand, but more especially those connected with the two races inhabiting the province of Auckland, will not be devoid of interest at the present time. Many questions on this subject have been addressed to me lately by those immigrants who intend making this part of the country their permanent abode, and who had been rendered timid by the force of current events, and the following figures will give intending requisitionists, and those in authority to whom application may be made, such information as to them as well as to the Maories themselves, should any of the friends of the latter feel inclined to place before them the intelligence which this letter conveys. It has been said of the natives, and I believe with truth, that the seeds of decimation are inherent in their nature, and that independent of any extraneous causes, the extinction of the race is but a question of time, and consequently only their interest, morality, socially, and virtually, is in a course of civilisation.

In the whole of New Zealand, as shown by the census of 1858, the number of the European population (omitting the military) amounted to 59,328, consisting of 33,627 males and 25,701 females. The children of this class, of 14 years of age and under, numbered 24,534, of whom 12,350 were males and 12,184 were females.

In the province of Auckland the European population, at the same period, was as follows :—Total 18,777; consisting of 10,216 males and 7,959 females. Those of 14 years of age and under numbered 7,646, of whom 3,950 were males and 3,496 were females. There were in the above number 202 men who were above 60 years of age. These returns show that there were 5,464 males in this province in 1858 who, by their ages from 18 to 60, were capable of bearing arms.

The state of the native population at the same period was as follows :—In the whole of New Zealand they numbered 56,049, of whom 31,667 were males and 24,303 were females, and 79 of whom the sex was not stated. These portions of the returns are evidently not so perfect as those of the European, for there are 13,900 whose ages are not described, but as they proportionately exceed the limit which has been fixed for children, I will place them among the number of the children of 14 years of age and under admits. This will show a balance in New Zealand of 25,949 males above the age of 14. In the province of Auckland the total number of natives was, at the same period, 33,269, of whom 16,450 were males, and 16,360 were females, of whom 6,849 were children up to 14 years of age, consisting of 3,854 males and 3,015 females, leaving a nett total, after deducting the females and children, of 17,875 males above 14 years of age.

These figures exhibit the gross and nett returns of the European and native populations of these islands for the year 1858.

The article to which I wish to direct attention is the one from whence each race is to be replenished, and which affords a considerable scope for reflection. In a total Maori population of 56,049 there were but 6,849 children under 14 years of age, whereas the children of the same ages of the European population, of 59,328, numbered 24,504, being 12 per cent. in increase in the former, and 48 per cent. in the latter. I have no means afforded me by the returns of ascertaining the average duration of life of the natives, and consequently cannot foretell the year when the remnant of the Maori race will become extinct ; but although I cannot see so far into the future as to discern that important fact, yet the foregoing information plainly indicates that the time will not be very distant when the coloured races of these islands will be greatly in the minority of the Europeans and their descendants.

I find that there are 18,702 descendants of Europeans, born in New Zealand, of whom 9,629 are males and 9,073 females; and in this province they amount to 6,330; 3,172 of whom are males and 3,058 females.

I cannot avoid observing a striking difference in the ratio per cent. between the total number of the male and female children ; but that distinction does not exist with those of the European, for the uniformity in the latter throughout the whole of the islands is very conspicuous. —*Southern Cross.*

GARIBALDI AND NAPOLEON.

A chorus of newspapers this week informs us that things have come all right again in Italy, and we are felicitated on the happy change as an escape from something very dreadful. Poor Garibaldi has of late been called very hard names, and a mighty bugbear has been conjured up about his being made the tool of Mazzini and the Republicans. For ourselves, not being able to see the great peril that has been so loudly descanted upon, we cannot call upon our readers to indulge in any special jubilation. We did not see any cause for congratulation in the check which Garibaldi experienced on the Volturno, or in a second reinforcement of the French army of occupation at Rome. We certainly lament any discord between Garibaldi and the Sardinian Government; but the true cause of that discord has been overlooked by our contemporaries, and accordingly much of the blame has been thrown upon Garibaldi, which ought to have been laid upon other shoulders. It is the continued presence of the French army in central Italy, in defiance of the first principles of international justice, that lay at the root of the whole discord between the Sardinian Government and the Liberator of Italy; but instead of seeing this, and demanding that the unjust intervention should cease, the British press has reserved all its censures for the honest-hearted Italian who is indignant at so tyrannous an interference with the free action of his country.

There is not a man in Italy who is less disposed than Garibaldi to set up a rival power to Sardinia in the peninsula. Loyal to the core, devoted to the cause of Italian unity and to the sovereignty of Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi has too much honesty and loyalty of purpose to fall away from his principles. All that he did was in the name of Victor Emmanuel ; and if he was averse to proclaim the annexation of Naples to Sardinia, it was simply because he knew that to do so was to place the Italian movement virtually under the control of the ambitious Sovereign of France. England has no wish but that the Italians should be free to dispose of their own affairs. It is known to every one who is conversant with the case, that there never has been any project really entertained for erecting a republic in southern Italy. Even Mazzini and the old Republican party recognise the fact that no such project is practicable. And if some of Garibaldi's Ministerial appointments were men of republican antecedents, it was because he could rely most safely upon these men for not thwarting him in his plan of delaying the annexation till, uncontrolled by the Sardinian Government, and therefore without compromising it, he had compelled the French forces to evacuate Rome.

We know that the general opinion is that it was chimerical and perilous for Garibaldi to think of expelling the French from Rome. We hold, and have all along maintained, the opposite opinion. We maintain that the French Emperor dared not have ordered his soldiers to encounter the Garibaldians. It is very doubtful if, in such a case the French soldiers would not have fraternised with the liberating army. And in any event for Napoleon to have fought against the cause of Italian freedom would have seriously diminished his prestige in France, and would have ruined the policy by which he has been artfully seeking to establish himself as the recognised, though unprofessed, head of the "new revolution" in Europe. Napoleon's own conduct shows that he acknowledges the gravity of the dilemma. Threatened by Garibaldi, he had to summon to his aid the forces of his vassal Sardinia. Although most unwilling to fall into disfavour with the Pope, rather than encounter the attack of Garibaldi, he consented that the Sardinians should invade the Papal territories, in order to interpose between him and his redoubtable assailant. By conceding this much to the Sardinian Government, Napoleon has obtained in return its countenance to his continued occupation of Rome. He is now safe. He can now continue to play the part of protector to the Pope. He can persevere without risk in his unjust and unauthorised intervention in the affairs of Italy; and Garibaldi, the "liberator," is now checked and superseded by a Government which is partly enchained and partly in league with the imperial policy of France. Is there anything in this which calls for special rejoicing in England ? Is it a matter for congratulation that unrighteous intervention is now made safe, which obstruction by force the accomplishment of freedom in Italy, and which also furnishes a valid plea for any other Power to show an equal disregard to the principle of non-intervention ? We also put it to the statesmen of Europe to say whether recent events have not manifested a degree of artful and unscrupulous concert between the Courts of Turin and Paris which is suggestive of disquieting reflections, and which obviously has in view ulterior projects which are not likely to be conducive to the peace of Europe.—*The Press.*

VOLUNTEER DEFICIENCIES.

The Volunteer force of Great Britain is now counted upon by competent authorities as able to supply 60,000 bayonets for operations in the field. It would, therefore, follow that reliance is placed to this extent upon the citizen soldiers, and that, in case of an invasion, the War Office would call out the whole force, and expect to be able to place 60,000 men in line with the Regulars and Militia. How far the War Office and competent military critics are justified independent and competent military critics are justified in this assumption would be an interesting inquiry.

We have no doubt that the rank and file of the Volunteers would furnish 60,000 good men and true, capable of acting in line in a pitched battle, of skirmishing in front of advancing columns, or of holding out to the last in any post they were ordered to defend. The men have been most assiduous in learning their drill, and in acquiring the power to shoot straight. But while we can thus speak of the men the same commendation cannot be given to the officers. Here is the weak point of the whole machine. From all sides we hear complaints of the inefficiency of officers. So me, it has been publicly proved, are totally unable even to prove, much less manœuvre a company. Some never attend drill at all. Others show no aptitude for military acquirements. Many are posted in commissions who should have remained in the office of the counters, or behind the counter, the placid enjoyments of country life. The privates soon become keen critics, soon learn to distinguish a good officer from a bad officer, and hence lose confidence in the latter. The salt of every force is the half dozen decent soldiers who have acquired commissions. But bad officers tell upon the efficiency in a thousand ways. Under an officer who, however zealous, has nothing of the soldier about him, a company is sure to be irregularly and badly drilled. Men are allowed to fall in and fire black ammunition who never before loaded a piece. Men who never show but on field days are permitted to stand in the ranks and disgust their comrades by their blunders. Nor is this all. A bad company officer is certain to promote indifferent non-commissioned officers, and thus to cause a further element of confusion. The same remarks apply to commanders of battalions who do not suffer only consult their adjutants, and who have themselves only theatrical notions of soldiership. The consequence is that steady drill gives place to bungling displays, and the men and company officers learn a little of many things, but learn nothing well.

Now the Government has appointed Inspectors and pays adjutants. It is supposed to rely upon the Volunteer force to bring into line 60,000 men. Although it would be very undesirable for the War-office to interfere too much in the management of corps, certain stringent rules might be laid down affecting officers, and certain emphatic suggestions might be made to commanders of battalions and companies. Inspectors might be directed to report upon the inefficiencies of system, and adjutants instructed to deal rigorously with negligent or incompetent officers. Moreover, no man should have a commission in future who had not shown that he could put a company through the simpler manœuvres. Whether he obtained the power by attaching himself to a regiment of the line, or by any other process, we do not think it needful to inquire. But the power he should have. Nor should any man be made a non-commissioned officer unless he understood drill himself and could drill others. Depend upon it, if a Volunteer force is to become a permanent institution, and it is that the Government are aiming at, there must be more strictness both in companies and battalions, as regards organisation, discipline and drill, otherwise when the country demands the services of 60,000 Volunteer bayonets, the bayonets may be forthcoming, but the officers who command the bayonets will be certain to disappoint expectation. The future value of the Volunteers depends upon the way in which the Government carries out the duty of inspection, and the extent to which the defects any conscientious inspector may discover are promptly and adequately remedied.—*Spectator.*

HOME QUARTERS.

The second summer of the year is giving us for the first time a few glimpses of sunshine; it is lighting up the camps of instruction at Aldershott, the Curragh, and other pleasant places, where there are dreams of birds, and shadows before coming of the fox and the pheasant, in flights and in death, where there is a present excitement about "leaves," not thick as those in Vallombrosa, but nevertheless not inordinately sparse, or rigidly refused.

It would be unjust to our officers to suppose that they are not fond of their profession, because they are not averse to getting away from camp. And hereby hangs many a tale ! As we write the Camp at Chalons is being broken up. The 6th French are moving from the banks of the Marne to a pleasant sort of place called Paris ; the 23rd to the neighbourhood of partridges and hares at Langres ; the 44th to Paris and Charenton ; the 7th Chasseurs to the joys of Besançon ; the 13th to the pleasures of Toulouse ; the 19th to Vincennes—ah ! Versailles and Paris are so near ; and so on. Artillery, cavalry, all are on the move, and the camp at Chalons will cease to be a geographical expression of the present. Another position of the French army is moving from Lyons to spend the autumn and winter—the fashionable season, in fact—at Rome. There are two brigades of these lucky fellows, commanded by General De Gerandon, the 3rd battalion of Chasseurs, the 19th Foot, the 51st of the Line, under General Chambarlhac ; the 39th, the 71st, the 4th Hussars, the 8th field battery of the 16th Regiment of Artillery, the 5th company of the 2nd Regiment of Engineers, under General Micheler. Just think where their English co-relatives are ! Ponder, too, on the fate of those who, for the next four, five, or six months may be doomed to contend against the mud, the rain, the snow, the cold, and the railway fares of the camps, in which our troops must live. The value of these camps is no doubt very considerable, but it might be twice as great, and very much greater, without any of the disgust and irritation which are the concomitants of camp life in England and Ireland. It must be remembered, after all, that our army is but the paid, ancient, and tested definition of the Volunteer principle ; and that although the public service must be performed at any cost somehow or other, it would be unwise to force gentlemen of independent fortunes to ask themselves why they were undergoing all the inconveniencies and social discomforts of a military life, which they think rightly or wrongly to be attended by no military advantages, when they might be enjoying the pleasures of country or town life, and the more certain enjoyment derived from the fulfilment of their duty in civil life as country gentlemen. A British officer has fallen on evil days when, in his own land, he is not unable in which to put up his pony, and where his dog-cart must stand out in the open. Of course, Monsieur le Sous-Lieutenant Casserale would laugh at the notion of such luxuries ; but his early experiences of life were by no means like those of the son of our rector, who has been led by a bit of red cloth into the Line. We are very far, indeed, from feeling any sympathy with the "grumblers" of our Army, but "grognards," old or new, may have some show of reason on their side; and we do not see why such an institution should not take heart of grace, and take steps to render the inconveniencies of camp life, as it is likely to present itself this winter, a little less intolerable. We do not propose a medal for two winters at Aldershott, or a clasp for a Sourcriff campaign; but we are of opinion that without any increase of expense such improvements could be effected in camp life that it would not be so repulsive as it is to many officers at present. What might not be done, for example, if the "authorities" would but order permanent roofs to be put to the stalls of some of the horses at Aldershott, instead of the canvas coverings, which cost a great deal of money, and must be renewed every three or four months ? What would be the saving in horseflesh if they would put up bars between kicking chargers, or of noseb gs and corn if they would but erect mangers ? Such small miseries form a legion which is strong as many devils—small boons would alleviate their tortures and cast them out ; and even though they went into the swinish herd of the economists they could not be driven over the cliff, and so play to the music make your soldier a very dull, and, perhaps, a very wicked boy. Imagine the life of the man—the private above all—who from towns remote, without any resource or pleasant sauntering ground —with nothing but the regimental reading room or the canteen—has the long British winter to face—leaveless, wifeless, sportless, on the muddy swamp or his camp ! It is a moral Inkerman in which he must fight without hope of aid. Is it so ? In India our soldiers get up private theatricals ; they have dances ; and many a night is passed pleasantly